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## U.S. Seeks To Remove Red Pilots In Mideast

By Murray Marder

SAN CLEMENCE, Calif., July 3 (AP)—The United States seeks to remove Soviet combat planes and pilots from Egypt by diplomatic means to head off the danger of U.S.-Russian confrontation in the Middle East, the Nixon administration said today.

"We have no plans to inject U.S. military personnel into the Middle East," White House press officer on Ziegler said, but "we will watch the military balance in the area very closely." This phraseology deliberately leaves open a possible shift in plans if diplomacy fails, informed sources conceded.

"The intervention of Soviet personnel into that area relates to the military balance," said Mr. Ziegler. "The United States, he added, has it forth near proposals to try to solve the Arab-Israeli crisis.

"Our motivation is to move rough the negotiating process to peace settlement in the Middle East," he said.

### Danger of Shift

He said that as President Nixon planned Wednesday night, "the stars" in the Middle East situation have expanded beyond the ab-Israeli dimension to raise the nger of a shift in the balance power, which could bring "a collision of the superpowers." If the ngers go unchecked, White House officials have said it necessary to expel Soviet air power from Egypt before becomes so firmly entrenched at it causes a shift in the power balance. These sources said they shed they had used a milder term in "except" for public consumption, but that it was a fair estimate of their objective.

Today, White House sources said, the harsh implication of the "d" word should not be used, because it is open to the interpretation that the Nixon administration plans to "expel" the Soviet air physically. The original word was clearly that the administration hopes to eliminate the Soviet units diplomatically, as of as emphasized today, but what l be done if diplomacy fails is t open.

### No Options Foreclosed

Administration officials here to repeated that the President is re-evaluating no options on his actions. That has been his basic position in Indochina as well as the Middle East. This ambiguity is intended to underscore r. Nixon's description of the Middle East problem as "terribly complex" to emphasize the Soviet Union the seriousness of the administration's concern.

There has been some talk among specialists—but no authorized U.S. action—of the possible need to atch the Soviet action by sending American planes and pilots overal to checkmate Soviet airpower in Egypt, if negotiations prove unsuccessful.

A perhaps stronger possibility is mentioned speculatively as an alternative to the Soviet Union, which maintains a constant trol of the Mediterranean with tensile air and sea power. To form any effective offsetting action, however, it would seem (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



APRERFIF—President Georges Pompidou of France and Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany lend an ear to German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel before lunch at the chancellery in Bonn yesterday.

## Julie and David Learn of Lenin At Expo 70

OSAKA, Japan, July 3 (Reuters).

President Nixon's daughter Julie had a history lesson, Soviet-style, at Expo 70 here today.

Touring the Soviet pavilion with her husband, David Eisenhower, grandson of the late President, she heard a lengthy account of the life and work of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state. She nodded intently during the briefing, officials said.

The Eisenhower, both 22, were attending U.S. national day activities at Expo 70, as special envoys of President Nixon.

### New Event for the Fourth

## Capital Braces for a Throng For 'Honor America Day'

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Officials in the nation's capital braced today for a massive influx of people to attend the July 4th "Honor America Day" festivities on the Mall.

Organizers of the events, described as designed to express non-political feelings of love of country, said that they would be "happy to get a 250,000 turnout" at the Independence Day celebration.

While a large gathering was expected, a close estimate remained difficult since most of the participants were expected to arrive by car when the day-long festivities begin and then drive home when they are over.

Police officials, to deal with massive flows of traffic expected, canceled all leaves. No violence is expected, and police hoped that ex-

### Pleasing Bonn Circles

## Pompidou, in Bonn, Endorses Brandt Overtures to the East

By John M. Goshko

BONN, July 3 (WP)—French President Georges Pompidou today reportedly assured Chancellor Willy Brandt that he supports West Germany's controversial Eastern policy "against all opponents."

This was the phrase used by West German spokesman Conrad Ahlers in describing Mr. Pompidou's remarks during a private meeting today between the French and German leaders. Mr. Ahlers specified that he was not quoting Mr. Pompidou directly but was giving the "sense" of what the French president said.

Mr. Pompidou's warm endorsement of Mr. Brandt's search for

détente with Eastern Europe was received with undisguised pleasure in official Bonn circles. It came at a time when the Eastern policy is under heavy attack from Mr. Brandt's domestic political opposition.

Called Threat to Ties

The critics have charged that the Eastern policy threatens to undermine West Germany's ties to the West and that it does not enjoy the confidence of Bonn's three principal Western allies.

In this context, France has been doubted as having "the deepest doubts about Mr. Brandt's negotiations with the Communists. The French even have been described as opposing a proposed non-aggression treaty between West Germany and the Soviet Union because it does not contain specific guarantees of four-power rights in Berlin.

However, in a Paris press conference yesterday, Mr. Pompidou lauded the Eastern policy as an important initiative toward peace in Europe. And he repeated the praise today when he and members of his cabinet came here for two days of consultations under the 1963 Franco-German Friendship Treaty.

Although the talks will cover everything from joint traffic control to cooperation in space research, the subject apparently most on the minds of the two leaders was the movement toward European détente.

According to Ahlers

In describing their private discussions, Mr. Ahlers emphasized that Mr. Brandt and Mr. Pompidou were in complete accord over the aims of Germany's negotiations with the East. He conceded that Mr. Pompidou had re-emphasized the need for safeguarding four-power rights in Berlin but added that this also was the position of the West German government.

The same theme was reported to have dominated the parallel talks between Foreign Ministers Maurice Schumann of France and Walter Scheel of West Germany. Mr. Schumann also stressed the Berlin situation, but West German spokesmen said they had no knowledge of a rumor that he advised the West Germans not to sign a treaty with Moscow until the Russians made concessions on Berlin.

Mr. Pompidou and Mr. Brandt also spent considerable time discussing the possibility of the European security conference called for by Moscow. Mr. Ahlers said they endorsed the idea in principle but had "some reservations" because of (Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

Last Minute Moves

The inclusion of Brown and Miss Black America was part of a last-minute attempt by the organizers to make the events into something more than a "demonstration" in favor of President Nixon and American policy in Indochina.

The moves included getting some anti-war congressmen and senators among the backers, doing away with all political speeches and trying to appeal to the young and the blacks.

However, the crowd is expected to be mostly white, over-30 and middle class and pro-administration.

But Mr. Graham said he expected that at least some of the disaffected will come out for the celebrations.

In a press conference yesterday he said "Honor America Day is non-partisan and non-political. . . I would expect that many of the people from the Mobilization Day would come out and wave the flag too."

In a statement today, Mr. Graham, who with Bob Hope is co-chairman of the events, said he hoped persons of all shades of political opinion would attend the activities and that "critical patriots may be the best kind."

He added: "People who really love their country should acknowledge its faults and get to work to correct them."

## Cambridge U. Riot Jails 6 Students

CAMBRIDGE, England, July 3 (Reuters).

Six Cambridge University students were jailed for up to 18 months today for turning a protest against the military-backed Greek government into a riot and nearly wrecking a hotel. Students in the packed public gallery gasped as the sentences were handed down.

The judge told the convicted students: "The sentences which I feel must impose would have been heavier had I not been satisfied that you have been exposed to the evil influences of some senior members of the university, one of two of whom I have seen as witnesses for the defense."

The riot started as an anti-Greek demonstration at the Garden House Hotel where a "Greek night" was being held last Feb. 13. It flared into fierce clashes between 400 students and 100 police.

## NATO Group Backs Brandt On East Views

BRUSSELS, July 3 (UPI).

NATO parliamentarians came out in strong support today of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt's efforts to establish better relations with East Germany, Poland and the Soviet Union.

A statement issued after a meeting of the Political Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly said the parliamentarians "wished to underline their support" of Mr. Brandt's "Ostpolitik."

The parliamentary group, which is purely advisory, instructed a West German Christian Democrat, Erik Blumenfeld, to revise his interim report on Atlantic political problems in which he criticized Mr. Brandt's East-West policy.

Mr. Blumenfeld deplored in his report the "minimalist negotiating position" adopted by Mr. Brandt in his meeting May 21 with East German Premier Willi Stoph.

He expressed concern that Bonn might be led into a series of one-sided concessions to the East bloc. The committee also expressed reservations over the section of Mr. Blumenfeld's report that said any cuts in U.S. troops based in Western Europe "could only serve to weaken the political and diplomatic negotiating position of the West vis-à-vis the Soviet Union."

## Press Expulsions Protested by U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).

The State Department yesterday protested against the recent expulsion of two U.S. foreign correspondents from Moscow and accused the Soviet Union of trying to intimidate U.S. journalists.

Spokesman Carl Barthel said that the Soviet Embassy's press counselor Alexander Yevstafyev, was summoned to the department, where the protest was made verbally.

Mr. Barthel said the protest specifically concerned "the recent unwarranted expulsions of Stanley Cloud of Time magazine and William Colby of the Columbia Broadcasting System."

A bomb exploded in the street outside the offices of a Protestant newspaper, The News Letter, just before midnight, injuring at least eight people—seven members of the newspaper's staff and a man in the street who was badly hurt. Glass and masonry showered over

## 2 Die in Belfast Battle; Troops Fire at Rioters

BELFAST, Saturday, July 4 (Reuters).

At least two civilians died and more than 20 civilians and British soldiers were injured in new rioting tonight that saw British troops firing at rioters. The army stamped its first curfew on this violence-plagued city in a 50-block section, but the battling raged on.

The shooting battles between soldiers and rioters began as 1,500 troops on foot and in armored cars moved into Roman Catholic areas back streets off the Falls Road just before midnight.

An army spokesman said there was shooting on both sides and the troops were under considerable fire. [The UPI reported that eight British soldiers had been wounded by grenades and sniper fire. In addition to a man killed by nonmilitary fire and another crushed against a wall, allegedly by an army truck, there may have been more fatalities, UPI said. It cited an army radio report that sharpshooter-soldiers had "brought down" two snipers without specifying if they were killed or wounded.]

[A church, a gasoline station and a newspaper were targets of bomb throwers, the UPI said. The church was Roman Catholic St. Bridget's, torn by a blast in south Belfast.]

[The AP reported that heavy firing, punctuated by loud explosions, raged through a five-mile-square area in the center of Belfast as 2,000 British soldiers moved out to enforce a curfew.]

In All Directions

"Our troops are being shot up from all directions," the AP quoted an army spokesman. "They have fired on the rioters, against the bombers, as they have warned they would do."

The two deaths brought to nine the number of fatalities since violence erupted last weekend. Earlier today, the toll had been raised from six to seven by another Protestant man's death.

[The UPI said that this week's death toll now equaled the number of dead in last August's Catholic-Protestant riots.]

The day began with the wrecking, in twin explosions, of a British Army Information and recruiting center.

Tonight's rioting broke out as a protest against the seizure this afternoon of a large cache of arms in the rioting, grenades were thrown at British troops, who returned the attack by firing riot gas pellets. Five soldiers were wounded.

As the now familiar reek of CS riot gas swirled through the narrow streets around the Falls Road area, rioters slewed buses and vans across the roads to act as barricades.

Several buildings were ablaze. After hours of fighting in which youths hurled sticks of gelignite and home-made hand grenades at the soldiers, a helicopter flew low over the Catholic area and announced the first army-ordered curfew here, effective at 2130 GMT.

A voice boomed down through a loudspeaker into streets pungent with the smell of CS gas and littered with the debris of the riot: "Please go to your homes otherwise you will be arrested."

Paper's Offices Blasted

A bomb exploded in the street outside the offices of a Protestant newspaper, The News Letter, just before midnight, injuring at least eight people—seven members of the newspaper's staff and a man in the street who was badly hurt. Glass and masonry showered over

editorial staff preparing the paper's first edition.

Three men in the reception office were taken to a hospital. One of them said he had heard a screech of tires and a parcel was put at the door. "One of the security men went to pick it up and then there was the explosion," he said.

Rioting began when a crowd gathered in Balkan Street, where earlier today troops discovered a

cache of 15 pistols, a rifle, a sub-machine gun, ammunition and explosives in a house.

Residents in the predominantly Catholic area were resentfully claiming that similar rigorous searches were not being carried out in the Protestant areas of the city.

Troops fired CS gas twice as a crowd formed, scattered and then reformed. Housewives put bowls earlier today troops discovered a

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### Attacks Army's Activities

## Silent British Commons Hears Paisley Thunder

By John M. Lee

LONDON, July 3 (NYT)—The Rev. Ian Paisley, the militant Northern Ireland Protestant leader, made a thunderous maiden speech as a member of the House of Commons today and charged that "men and women are being slaughtered on the streets of Belfast" because British soldiers stationed there have failed to protect them.

Mr. Paisley's speech in Parliament was received in silence. Earlier, there were some cries of "Object" as he was sworn in as the Protestant Unionist member from North Antrim and took his seat among the ruling Conservatives.

Mr. Paisley spoke in a debate on the situation in Northern Ireland during which Home Secretary Reginald Maudling reported on his fact-finding visit this week.

Mr. Maudling said he had left Ulster "with the conviction that there is a solution and that there is politically the will to keep hope alive." He said it was fear that had impelled men to "actions and violence" of the kind we have seen.

He said the troublesome situation in Northern Ireland arose from a feeling of grievance and a feeling of discrimination in practical matters of everyday life. He said the government's policy must be to see that grievances were dealt with and to maintain impartial public order and freedom under the law.

The constitutional issue regarding Bernadette Devlin, 23, the militant Roman Catholic rights leader and MP, was raised by a Labor member, A.C. Latham. He said her case, a member of Parliament having been jailed between the time of election and the formal swearing in, was unparalleled.

"Courts must not interfere with Parliament," Mr. Latham said, and "Parliament must not interfere with the courts." The speaker, Dr. Horace King, promised a ruling Monday on whether Miss Devlin's rights were protected.

Mr. Paisley, a commanding figure with over six feet of height and a barrel chest, has won election both to the Northern Ireland Parliament and the British Parliament on a backlash of militant Protestantism.

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## Mideast Fighting Centers On Jordan, Egypt Borders

TEL AVIV, July 3 (Reuters).

Ten Arabs, including nine guerrillas, were killed and 35 people were injured in a series of clashes and grenade attacks in Israel and the Israeli-occupied territories over the past 24 hours, a military spokesman said late today.

[The UPI reported that in Amman, a guerrilla spokesman said tonight that an el-Fatah special unit killed 12 Israeli soldiers in northern Israel early today. He said the guerrillas ambushed an Israeli troop carrier, destroying it with rockets that killed all inside. The guerrillas returned safely, he claimed.]

[But another Amman guerrilla communiqué, reported by the AP, said that six guerrillas from el-Fatah were killed or wounded in a clash early this morning with an Israeli patrol south of Jericho. This communiqué said guerrillas rocketed Yardenia and Beit Youssef twice last night, starting fires in both Israeli settlements.]

On the country's southern front with Egypt, Israeli jets continued their round-the-clock bombing raids both to the Northern Tiberiad Peninsula and the Gulf of Suez as newspapers here warmly welcomed President Nixon's warning about Soviet involvement in Egypt.

A military spokesman dismissed as "sheer claptrap" Cairo reports that two Israeli planes were hit during today's raids. An Egyptian government spokesman has said two Israeli Skyhawks—American-built jets—were hit by the Egyptians during five and one-half hours of Israeli strikes in several canal sectors. Cairo said three Egyptian soldiers were wounded, but there were no equipment losses.

Tel Aviv said that for the second straight day, Israeli jets were attacking SAM-2 missile sites.

The nine Arab guerrillas were killed in an overnight clash with an army patrol after they had infiltrated into Israel from Jordan south of the Dead Sea, the spokesman said. There were no Israeli casualties, he added.

It was one of the largest numbers of guerrillas encountered in this area since the end of the six day war three years ago. Weapons and explosives were found near the guerrillas' bodies, it was said in Tel Aviv.

Arab Is Slain

A local Arab—a boy of 12—was killed and four Arabs were injured today when an Arab guerrilla threw a grenade at an Israeli military vehicle in a crowded market place in Gaza, main town of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, the spokesman said.

Eighteen Arabs and an Israeli were injured in a second attack, also in a crowded market, when a guerrilla hurled a grenade at a Jewish family on its way to pray at the Cave of Machpela, traditional tomb of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, in Hebron on the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan, the spokesman said. He said two (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Cambodian Coup Tough Luck For American Ship Hijackers

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, July 3 (AP).

More than three months after hijacking an American battleship to Cambodia, self-styled revolutionaries Clyde McKay and Alvin Glatkowski wish they were in Cuba or Russia or Poland anywhere but Cambodia.

The two young Americans, who aged the dramatic hijacking of a Columbia Eagle in mid-March, stand of being welcomed with an arms by a left-leaning government, have been jailed by the Khmer leaders who overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The two arrived in Cambodia arch 15, just three days before Prince Sihanouk was overthrown. McKay and Glatkowski, now used with a handful of other political prisoners on a high-matched prison ship.

During a long conversation this sk at the Cambodian naval base ere they are held, the two asked ere times to have a Russian respondent or diplomatic from Soviet or Polish embassies to se and help arrange asylum.

We want to leave Cambodia, ere is nothing we can do from ere we are now. I just can't down the street and go away ere prisoners. And if the Un-States attempts to extradite us, I don't know what we'll do," said Kay, 26.

He said the U.S. State de-extra-e the two—although there is a nation treaty—McKay and Glatowski would almost certainly

stand trial for mutiny and hijacking. The captain of the Columbia Eagle, a tired old freighter loaded with napalm and bound for Thailand when it was hijacked, has publicly repudiated the two, he said, and face the death penalty for their act.

But they plan never to return to the United States voluntarily. Glatkowski, 30, a blond who likes to wear a black beard, said: "The only way to go back is with a gun. I'll go back to participate in a guerrilla war."

McKay, who directed the takeover with two pistols and a money belt filled with gold Mexican dollars, takes a less impassioned position: "If the United States gets me, they will sentence me to death or at least make life not worth living. I won't go back until the present form of government in the United States is overthrown."

"I am a Marxist. I believe in the Marxist way of life," said McKay. Glatkowski chimed in with: "Yes, I do, too. You know, 'Political power grows from the barrel of a gun.'"

McKay, 26, said he had a wave of his hand and said: "Not that Marxist."

McKay, who said he once spent four months with the French Foreign Legion in Somalia before getting released on trumped-up medical ailments, added: "It's not a new life that the Columbia Eagle takeover had committed us to. It was one we had accepted before. I had planned such acts many times."



BELFAST BOMBING—Experts examine the British Army Information and Recruiting Office in the Northern Ireland capital yesterday after it was wrecked by an explosion.



## Brezhnev Admits Food Lag, Plans to Boost Production

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, July 3 (NYT)—The Central Committee of the Communist party today approved a report condemning mismanagement in Soviet agriculture, admitting inadequate food supplies and promising increased production of grains, meat, vegetables and other foods.

The report was submitted by party chief Leonid L. Brezhnev to the Central Committee at a plenary session that began yesterday and ended today. The committee, composed of about 190 party officials, had been expected to consider matters of international policy and the formation of a new Soviet government.

But Tass, the official press

agency, gave no indication in its reports on the closed session of the plenum that such matters had been discussed. Nor did the agency disclose whether another plenum would be held to consider these matters before the opening on July 14 of the Supreme Soviet, this country's legislature.

The Supreme Soviet, elected last month, will formally choose a new government after the present one, headed by Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, resigns. The Soviet has the legal choice of replacing Mr. Kosygin and other government ministers or re-appointing him, as it did in 1966. But any decision to replace Mr. Kosygin or other high government officials would normally be approved first by the party's ruling 11-member Politburo, then by the Central Committee.

Mr. Brezhnev said that the production of grains, vegetables, fruit and meat had increased since 1955 and would increase further in the five-year period beginning next January. He clearly implied that the nation's agricultural production, despite inadequate supplies, had generally improved since he and Mr. Kosygin took control of the party and government from Nikita S. Khrushchev in October 1964.

Mr. Brezhnev said that the planned improvement would be achieved through a 70-percent increase in investment in capital investment and the intensification of production and its technical equipment. He also urged improved state and party control of the agriculture.

The party leader said that the average annual production of grains would increase to 195 million tons by 1975, compared with an average of 162 million tons in the last five years. Meat production, he said, would increase to an average of 15.6 million tons a year by 1975, compared to 11.4 million for the last five years.

"The amount of vegetables and fruits being grown is inadequate. . . . As we all know, the demand of the population for livestock products, especially meat, is not being satisfied by us."

"The expansion of the material and technical basis of the collective and state farms," Mr. Brezhnev said, "is one of our most important tasks. . . . Facts show that some agricultural, government and party bodies slackened guidance of and control over the financial and economic activities of the collective and state farms."

## Battles Flare In Mideast

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of the injured Arabs were in serious condition.

Shopkeepers pulled down their shutters and the market place emptied in less than two minutes as Israeli security forces rushed to the scene of the attack and combed the area for the assailant.

Two Israeli soldiers were wounded in exchanges of artillery fire with the Egyptians along the Suez Canal last night, the spokesman said.

Arab guerrillas also fired mortar shells from Lebanon's border with the town of Margalit in Upper Galilee during the night, but without causing casualties or damage, Tel Aviv reported. Israeli forces returned the fire.

Israelis welcomed Mr. Nixon's Wednesday night warning to the Soviet Union over its intervention in the Middle East.

Eban Cheered

[The AP said that Foreign Minister Abba Eban, in the first official Israeli reaction, said: "President Nixon clearly confirmed the strength of Israel is to be ensured because a weak Israel would invite a war." Mr. Eban said that other important Nixon statements were his "clear recognition of the dangers of Soviet intervention" and that the crux of the Middle East problem was that the Arabs "want to drive Israel into the sea."

The independent newspaper Haaretz wrote: "The tone of President Nixon's words about the parties to the Middle East conflict was strikingly sympathetic to Israel—more than ever in the past." The Labor daily Davar said: "Mr. Nixon's statement was clearly a deterrent, and if even such words of warning do not make clear to the Soviet leaders the dangers of confrontation with the United States in the Middle East, then it is doubtful whether mere words can do so."

## Percy Sees Payment on NATO Costs

Expects \$1.5 Billion From Europe in Year

By James Goldborough

PARIS, July 3.—Sen. Charles H. Percy said today that he was "certain" that European NATO members would accept a proposal he has submitted to take over some \$1.5 billion in U.S. NATO expenditures by next year.

Such a move, he said, would greatly reduce pressure in the Senate to cut back U.S. troop levels in Europe after next July 1.

In Paris briefly following a meeting of the Economic Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly in Brussels Monday, Sen. Percy, R.-MI, said that European NATO representatives were "shocked" at the mention of recall of U.S. NATO troops.

### 'A Catastrophe'

"They think unanimously that it would be a catastrophe," he said. Sen. Percy, who said he was speaking for the administration, implied strongly that if the United States could pick up enough in offset payments, the talk of a troop pullback after next July would be shelved.

Sen. Percy, who is not a supporter of the Mansfield resolution urging a substantial reduction of U. S. forces in Europe, said he would join backers of the resolution if Europeans do not accept his proposal for picking up the additional \$1.5 billion in costs. Roughly \$1 billion would be paid by West Germany.

The Mansfield resolution currently has 52 supporters in the Senate—enough for passage—but it is likely it would lose support if the Europeans agree to pick up more of the bill.

### Payments Deficit Link

Sen. Percy said that some U. S. officials think the Europeans should be required to pick up an additional \$1.5 billion in costs, but that the \$1.5 billion figure was decided on because it corresponds to the U. S. balance-of-payments deficit.

The Percy resolution was adopted Monday by the NATO Economic Committee and will be presented to the full assembly for adoption in September. He said the NATO defense ministers agreed the principle of redistribution of costs and only the details remained to be worked out.

The Percy resolution calls for European governments, starting next July, to assume costs for 1/4 of local nationalities employed by U. S. forces, 2/3 construction costs, 3/4 costs of materials and supplies, 4/5 transportation expenses and 5/6 major equipment purchases in the host country for use in that country.

### 'Never Accept Loans'

Sen. Percy said that solutions other than a direct budget distribution were "unacceptable." In the past these other solutions have included loans which the United States must eventually repay. "The U. S. government will never again accept loans as an offset solution," he said.

Sen. Percy said the United States is now spending \$14 billion annually on the defense of Europe. "And this is a burden level the United States can no longer bear," he said. Sen. Percy was also optimistic about the chances of an eventual agreement with the Warsaw Pact countries on mutual troop reductions in Europe. He said that progress in the SALT talks and the high costs to the Soviet Union of maintaining high troop levels could make the Russians more accommodating on mutual reductions.

### East-West Talks

There was some surprise in official circles here when the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers agreed June 21 and 22 in Budapest to a willingness to discuss mutual troop reductions. Such discussions had been proposed by NATO ministers during a Rome meeting last month.

The feeling in informed French circles is that the Warsaw Pact memorandum was a bit of propagandistic maneuvering that will never be acceptable to NATO because such troop withdrawals would not be "balanced."

In the French view the Soviet Union would agree to pull a few regiments back across Eastern European borders into the Soviet Union in return for the departure from Europe of U. S. regiments. In addition, the French feel balance would not be maintained because, in withdrawing equal numbers the Warsaw Pact would gain proportionally because of its present higher troop levels.

The French, though not belonging to NATO, still favor the presence of "significant" U. S. troop levels in Europe.

## Athens Court Frees

Foe of Regime

ATHENS, July 3 (AP)—Mrs. Angeliki Mangakis was released from prison today after an Athens military court reduced a two-year sentence for slandering the government to 11 months.

Mrs. Mangakis is the wife of former Athens University professor George Mangakis, presently serving an 18-year prison term for the attempted overthrow of the army-backed Greek government.



TRIAL DELAYED—Sgt. Esequiel Torres smiles as he talks with his lawyers outside the Atlanta courtroom before winning a permanent injunction blocking his trial on murder charges stemming from the My Lai massacre. A federal judge said a civilian court must first rule on the legality of the Vietnam war.

## 2 Killed in New Belfast Riot; Troops, Snipers Trade Shots

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of vinegar outside their front doors for people to soak their hands and faces in as some protection against the gas.

In one of the little streets off Falls Road a line of Catholic women and girls marched hand-in-hand towards a yelling crowd of men.

Catholic priests walked behind them encouraging them in their bid to stop the men advancing on the troops. But the men hurled rocks over their heads at the soldiers.

They thrust the women aside and charged the troops, who promptly replied with a volley of riot gas cartridges. The streets quickly filled with choking fumes.

The women, their peace bid thwarted, ran shrieking into doorways. The priests tied handkerchiefs over their faces and groped through the gas, urging the crowd to return to their homes.

In an adjacent street troops withdrew from confrontation with another crowd and marched back to the end of the street. An officer explained that this was to let "responsible people in the area restore order."

The officer told his men: "If anyone opens fire, you will shoot back."

Rioters used a pneumatic drill to tear up part of the Falls Road. About a dozen barricades were built up.

In London the British government had warned today that the rule of the gun would not be allowed to prevail in Northern Ireland.

In the House of Commons, the new Conservative government of Edward Heath and the opposition Labor party showed rare unity in their approach to the Northern Ireland problem.

But a Northern Ireland MP

necessary for such plans to be committed to the counterpart of what Soviet aircraft are doing over Egypt: flying a protective aerial umbrella over Egypt itself.

This now confronts the Israelis with the necessity of facing Soviet planes in combat to reach Egyptian territory, while Egyptian planes are freed to attack Israeli territory.

Officials here emphasize that this new factor has profound military and geopolitical significance. It permits the more radical, militant Arab states, these sources note, to conduct a more aggressive policy under the umbrella of Soviet military power, even if the Russian power does not become directly engaged.

In addition, for the United States, White House sources state, it may become difficult for the Sixth Fleet to operate in the eastern Mediterranean in the face of Soviet air power based on land bases within short range of U. S. forces.

This is why Mr. Nixon said Wednesday night that the problem for the United States no longer is simply a question of deciding, "Are we going to give planes to Israel and the Russians going to give them to the U.A.R. (United Arab Republic)?"

Instead, said the President, what is now involved is the risk of a major shift in the whole Mediterranean-Middle East power balance. As a result, what has been publicly treated as the preoccupying U. S. question of whether or not to sell—not give—more U. S. jet planes to Israel, now pales into relative insignificance compared to the larger strategic dilemma.

## U.S. Artillery Pounds Areas In Cambodia

Guns in Vietnam Fired Across Border

SAIGON, July 3 (UPI)—U. S. artillery near the South Vietnamese border pounded targets in Cambodia in the first three days following the U. S. withdrawal, military sources said today.

The sources added that the artillery fire, which has been hitting targets up to ten miles inside Cambodia, would continue as part of the American policy of smashing Communist supply and communications lines across the border.

Officials of the Nixon administration had said earlier that American air strikes against supply and communications arteries would continue after the American troop withdrawal, completed Tuesday.

According to the sources here, the artillery fire has been directed against "specific targets" in Cambodia. Harassing shelling, the sources said, would not be used in the Cambodian border regions as it is in most of South Vietnam.

"This is the same idea as air interdiction," one high-ranking source said. "It is against identified targets—clearly identified targets."

U. S. military spokesmen said today that Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of American forces in Vietnam, had undergone "successful" surgery for removal of his gall bladder. They said the operation was performed this morning at a military hospital in Japan.

Meanwhile, in South Vietnam, U. S. forces suffered their heaviest losses in more than two months yesterday when Communist infantrymen stormed an American paratrooper camp west of Hue, killing eight men and wounding four, military sources said.

In the air war, American B-52s bombed targets south of the Demilitarized Zone, where allied troops have fought three sharp battles with North Vietnamese troops during the week.

Last night, terrorists struck in the Mekong delta province capital of Soc Trang, 90 miles southwest of Saigon, hurling a grenade into a candy store, killing five civilians and wounding 16, military spokesmen said.

A boat loaded with Vietnamese civilians struck a mine in a river near the DMZ today, killing 46 persons. The explosion took the worst toll of civilians in the Indochina war since a Viet Cong attack against the village of Phu Thanh killed 114 persons June 11. Only four of the 50 persons aboard the boat survived, military spokesmen said.

Reds Tighten Laos Grip

VIENTIANE, Laos, July 3 (AP)—The North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao are tightening their grip on southern Laos while avoiding major battles, a Laotian government official said today.

Gen. Thongphanh Khouny, Defense Ministry spokesman, said that in the last week the Communists have renewed their shelling of the few remaining government positions in the eastern Bolovens plateau. He said they also are building a road east from the plateau toward Khong Sedone, a southern town still controlled by the government.

On the night of June 30, he said, Communist forces attacked two government outposts three and six miles south of Khong Sedone. The position held out against the attacks, he added.

Saravane, the province capital 300 miles southeast of here, which fell to the Communists June 9, now is occupied by four North Vietnamese companies, the spokesman said. He added that enemy forces also have destroyed all Laotian military installations at Nong Boua, seven miles southeast of Saravane.

## A Silent House of Commons Hears Rev. Paisley's Rage

(Continued from Page 1)

tant fear and resentment toward the concessions on housing, voting rights and other reforms granted to the Catholic minority.

But by the standards of some of his oratory at the Ravenhill Free Presbyterian Church today, Paisley's speech, although loud and occasionally impassioned, was fairly subdued in content. Mr. Paisley mostly reviewed the riotous events of last weekend, blaming the army for failing to prevent Protestant deaths.

A-11s Unionists

"The only thing that can bring peace to Northern Ireland," he declared, "is a sense of security." He then assailed the Unionist party, which is aligned with the British Conservatives and dominates the politics of Northern Ireland. "It is not only Roman Catholics who have felt aggrieved concerning

Thant Visits Geneva

GENEVA, July 3 (AP)—United Nations Secretary General U. Thant arrived here today to attend a series of UN conferences, including a meeting of the Economic and Social Council. He said he expects to be in telephone contact with his special Middle East envoy, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, who is vacationing in Sweden.

## Married Priests Urged for Africa

PARIS, July 3 (NYT)—The bishops of five former French colonies in Africa have appealed to Rome for permission to ordain married men as priests, it was learned today.

The bishops, who met in Yaounde, Cameroon, last month, were the first known to have taken such action as a group since the Dutch episcopate's declaration last Jan. 19 opposing the celibacy rule.

The African bishops' appeal, however, did not directly conflict with the stand of Pope Paul VI that, while the rule was not subject to modification elsewhere, the ordination of married men might be considered in areas where there was an acute shortage of priests.

This was the situation in their dioceses, said the bishops of the Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon and Chad.

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## As Trial In Absentia Opens Cambodia Officials Testify Sihanouk Aided Viet Cong

By Don Shannon

PHNOM PENH, July 3.—Officials from Cambodia's Parrot's Beak today testified at the opening of the treason trial of Prince Sihanouk that Viet Cong claimed the authorization of the former ruler after they established border sanctuaries in Cambodia.

Five of the ten witnesses called before a military tribunal were from the province of Svay Rieng, which shares a 135-mile border with South Vietnam.

Phnom Phanit, first assistant to the provincial governor, told the court that, "by 1967 the Viet Cong were installed along the frontier to a depth of as much as ten kilometers (six miles)."

Mr. Phanit said he and other members of a provincial defense committee visited Nguyen Ba Tong, a member of the Viet Cong's government of South Vietnam, last year, to protest against the refusal of Viet Cong units to obey the provincial government's removal order.

"Yong" told me the Viet Cong were authorized by Sihanouk to be on Cambodian territory," Mr. Phanit testified.

Refused Inspection

By this March, Mr. Phanit said, the Viet Cong in the area refused to permit provincial officials Ham Keth Sans to inspect the border village of Pen Thla.

The governor's second assistant testified that at one point in 1968 provincial military forces were trying to dislodge Viet Cong units, when Gen. Nhiek Thonlong, commander in chief of Cambodia's armed forces, a fellow actor in the prince's smoldering film, called a halt to the operation.

Ken Phly Tip, administrator of the Chantrea district at the tip of the Parrot's Beak, said Viet Cong moved into his district in 1967 and refused to withdraw when he tried to force them out. "They finally told me to tell Sihanouk they would go if he would refund

their money," Mr. Phly said. Every local official was told by the Viet Cong that they had paid Sihanouk, he added.

Presiding Judge Men Kimsan, a Civilian Appeals Court justice, examined some photographs of Cambodian border areas in connection with the first treason charge against Sihanouk: that of having endangered national security by permitting the establishment of Communist sanctuaries.

Selling Supplies

Another charge was documented by letters and bills allegedly found in Gen. Thonlong's house and said to prove that Sihanouk was selling supplies to the Communists. These documents were not available for inspection.

Other charges read, but for which witnesses or documents were not called, totaled seven. Two more are expected to be lodged at a second session tomorrow.

The other charges included the invitation to Communist China and Communist nations to break relations with the Phnom Penh government, having facilitated Communist Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, having urged Cambodians to join the Communist forces and having incited mutiny in the Cambodian Army.

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## American Senate Assailed

Tension Between U.S., Thais Dominates Meeting of SEATO

By Tad Szulc

MANILA, July 3 (NYT)—The United States and Thailand clashed today over the Thai's bitter attacks on members of the U. S. Senate and the Thai's reluctance to provide troops to Cambodia without a U. S. guarantee to finance them.

The exchanges at the seven-nation Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) meeting in Manila, Thailand's Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, told newsmen after the meeting that "I know SEATO better than to expect collective action" in countering Communist pressures in Indochina.

Despite the official proclamations of fealty to SEATO, the ministerial meeting underscored the fact that this 16-year-old organization was no longer regarded by the big powers, and even some of the small ones, as a meaningful instrument of defense against communist infiltration and incursions.

This was reflected in the final communiqué which, addressing itself to the problem of the Indochina war, stated simply that "the council confirmed its intention to keep this situation under review and expressed its support for the cooperative efforts of states in the area to meet the threat."

Two nations that made no effort to hide their disappointment over the diplomatic exercise in Manila were Thailand and South Vietnam.

Thailand's Foreign Minister, Thanat Khoman, told newsmen after the meeting that "I know SEATO better than to expect collective action" in countering Communist pressures in Indochina.

The South Vietnamese Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, an observer at the conference, said he had hoped for a "stronger, more direct and quicker action by SEATO" when the Cambodian crisis broke out last March.

But the extent of the differences within SEATO was principally illustrated by the deepening problems between the United States and Thailand.

Mr. Rogers used both the forum of the final closed session of the SEATO council and a subsequent private meeting with Mr. Thanat to respond to his bitter accusations yesterday against members of the U. S. Senate for what he called "mental pollution" in their alleged attacks against Thailand.

Mr. Rogers, normally an affable man, told Mr. Thanat in strong terms that the freedom of speech and press in the United States explained whatever criticism might have been voiced on the subject of Thailand.

He noted that it was the Nixon administration, rather than the Thai, that bore the brunt of senatorial criticism over the U. S. involvement in Thailand and elsewhere in Southeast Asia, and that they proceeded to explain to the Thai the political realities of Washington.

Mr. Rogers sought to explain to him the U. S. domestic political process. A foreign diplomat who heard Mr. Rogers' intervention at this morning's debate said that he had "chewed out" Mr. Thanat.



Prince Sihanouk

Another charge was documented by letters and bills allegedly found in Gen. Thonlong's house and said to prove that Sihanouk was selling supplies to the Communists. These documents were not available for inspection.

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## Court Rejects Legal Assault Over Cambodia

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT)—A soldier's contention that combat activities in Indochina were unconstitutional because Congress had not declared war was rejected Wednesday by a federal judge in Brooklyn.

Judge John F. Dooling Jr. ruled that Congress had, in effect, approved a war declaration by levying taxes, voting appropriations, and "the shovels of war," by extending the draft and by relieving acts of paying naturalization fees.

The soldier, who was arrested after Feb. 24, 1961, was charged with obstructing justice by refusing to answer questions about his activities in Indochina.

He wrote a 24-page opinion denying a temporary injunction sought by Spec/5 Salvatore Orlando, of Rockville Centre, N.Y., against an order sending him to Indochina.

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## Australians Hold Anti-U.S. Rallies

SYDNEY, July 3 (Reuters)

Police in Sydney and Melbourne today arrested nearly 40 anti-U. S. demonstrators observing what they called "Independence from America Day."

In Melbourne, fighting broke out between police and demonstrators who tried to block traffic outside the city's main railway station. In running conflicts in side streets police arrested nine people.

In Sydney, about 600 students and trade unionists marched through the city past the Pan American Airways office and the U. S. consulate, but police eventually herded them onto the steps of an office building. About 30 demonstrators who resisted were taken to a police station.

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But Lauds Bruce

# Mansfield Stands Ground After Nixon TV Interview

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—President Nixon's televised conversation on the Southeast Asian conflict won praise yesterday from Congress for his designation of a new Paris negotiator, coupled with some Democratic resentment in the Senate and a new Republican proposal in the House.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., served notice that "the Senate will not be dissuaded" from its effort to end the war in Southeast Asia "as long as Americans continue to die in this intractable situation in Vietnam."

Responding to President Nixon's televised conversation Wednesday night, the Democratic Senate leader did not answer directly Mr. Nixon's description of recent Senate actions as "unjustified and unproductive." He said the Senate would deal with the same issues more responsibly.

"The Senate is concerned with the policies which continue to exact a tragic loss of American lives and great expenditures of United States resources in Southeast Asia," Sen. Mansfield said in a statement.

"In Cooper-Church and in other

ways, we are seeking constitutional means to modify these national policies to the end that it will no longer be necessary for the President to spend American lives in order to protect American lives."

The Democratic leader was referring to an amendment sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky and Frank Church of Idaho that would restrict the President's power to resume military operations in Cambodia without congressional consent. It was adopted 58 to 37 last week but still must pass in the House.

Sen. Mansfield said the President should be commended for the appointment of David K. E. Bruce as head of the United States delegation to the Paris peace talks, as did Rep. Gerald R. Ford, the House Republican leader, who called it "a fresh move in the direction of peace."

Unlike Sen. Mansfield, however, Rep. Ford was sharply critical of a request by Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., for equal television and radio time to respond to the President. The Republican called the request "ridiculous on the face of it."

"If the television networks are to respond to such demands every time the President makes a TV appearance," Rep. Ford said, "in a statement, 'we soon will have government by equal time, a constant squaring off of the President and certain members of the Senate.'"

"That does not make sense to me. It is simply divisive. The President has every right to make periodic reports to the American people without being subjected to political sniping immediately thereafter."

Sen. McGovern is a co-sponsor of a pending amendment that would set a timetable for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Southeast Asia. He said Mr. Nixon demonstrated that he did not understand the proposal.

In the wake of the President's discussion of the Cambodian extension, a House Republican, Rep. P. W. T. Smith of Massachusetts, proposed yesterday the creation of a "council of mediators" representing five middle-sized and small nations to draft a "neutralist settlement" of the conflict in Southeast Asia.

Rep. Morse proposed, for example, that the council be made up of representatives of Indonesia, Japan, Morocco, Sweden and Yugoslavia, who would consult with the major powers directly or indirectly involved and try to arrange a cease-fire.

# Youth Group Recommends Draft Reform

By Juan P. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—A conference of young advisers to the Selective Service System presented Curtis W. Tarr yesterday with a set of recommendations that included lowering the draft age to 18, eliminating student deferments and accepting an all-volunteer force.

The suggestions of the National Selective Service Youth Advisory Committee, which ended five days of debate and deliberations, formed the basis for potentially far-reaching changes in the nation's conscription program.

The proposals were formulated by 109 participants, including eight women, ranging in age from 17 to 25. They were voted by state draft directors and their youth advisory committees to attend the national conference.

Mr. Tarr, the new Selective Service director, told the assembled youths in a brief response that he agreed with some of their suggestions and had begun to move forward in some areas.

Congress Must Act

Most of the more significant changes recommended by the young advisers, however, would require action by congressional legislation—such as creation of an all-volunteer force and elimination of student deferments.

Other suggestions such as lowering the age at which a young man becomes subject to the draft—from 19 to 18—could be implemented by executive action.

Although the recommendations are not binding, Mr. Tarr promised prompt consideration.

"I think the attitude is that, if it is implementable and reasonable, we'll do it," a Selective Service spokesman remarked.

Mr. Tarr reiterated his support for the concept of an all-volunteer force, but he expressed concern that the plan might fail to enlist sufficient volunteers. Thus, he said, a stand-by draft might be required.

# NAACP Takes Anti-War Stand Over Indochina

CINCINNATI, July 3 (UPI).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took its strongest stand ever yesterday against the war in Southeast Asia.

It called for an immediate withdrawal of all troops and urged the government to "concentrate our wealth and skills on peaceful measures to prosecute our own domestic war on poverty."

Until last year, the NAACP refused to take a public position on the war. In fact, it was openly critical of other groups for involving civil rights in the peace issue. But it altered its position last year during its annual convention in Jackson, Miss., where it passed a resolution calling on the government to institute the "speediest" measures to withdraw troops from Vietnam.

The resolution passed yesterday while pointing out that the NAACP is primarily a civil rights organization, added that "we cannot help noting that billions of dollars are being spent in a brutal, inhuman and unjust war in a remote, backward area of the world, while thousands of our young men have been killed and thousands of others maimed and crippled, while the nations spending a mere pittance to eliminate the poverty that exists within its boundaries and is doing little to alleviate the conditions of thousands of our citizens who suffer from hunger and malnutrition."

# Negro Loses Suit Claiming a Drug Bleached Skin

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3 (Reuters).—A federal judge has dismissed a \$600,000 suit brought by a Negro who claimed his skin turned white after being treated by doctors at a Veterans Administration Hospital in Cleveland.

The court ruled yesterday that James Phily, 33, an Air Force veteran, failed to prove that negligence on the part of doctors had caused the color change.

Mr. Phily had claimed that the drug diethylene thiolamide, administered to him for an ulcer, had caused his change in color.

"The pigmentation change has had a severe effect in the life and personality of the plaintiff and he has had great difficulty in adjusting to it," Judge Ben Green said.

"But the plaintiff has failed to sustain proof that physicians employed by the Veterans Administration breached the standards of care and skill required of them by the circumstances," the judge added.

# Dutch Warplane Crashes

EUPEN, Belgium, July 3 (AP).—A Dutch military plane crashed near here today and its pilot was killed, police reported.

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STEPPING DOWN—Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, retiring after a 38-year military career, is eyed by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, his successor as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, during a ceremony honoring Gen. Wheeler at Andrews Air Force Base. Newly pinned on Gen. Wheeler's chest are a second Oak Leaf Cluster of the Army Distinguished Service Medal and the equivalent decorations of the Navy and Air Force.

# Wheeler Retires as Chairman Of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).—In a half-hour ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base, America's top soldier for six years, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, became a civilian yesterday.

He received a citation for distinguished service from the Army, Navy and Air Force, which he represented as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from July 3, 1964, to July 2, 1970.

Longer Than Any Other

Gen. Wheeler, 65, held the chairmanship longer than any other man, advising two Presidents and three secretaries of defense during

# Mitchell Offers Guidelines For Policing Political Rallies

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 3 (AP).—Attorney General John N. Mitchell said yesterday police cannot expect political demonstrations to be conducted like prayer meetings.

Nevertheless, he said, peaceful exercise of freedom of speech and assembly should be encouraged by state and local officials, even though it may create some inconvenience.

"Merely to tolerate freedom of expression is not good enough," Mr. Mitchell told the Texas Bar Association.

"There is more freedom of speech and more freedom of assembly today than at any time in our nation's history," he noted, "and so long as I am attorney general I will do everything within my power to see that these rights continue to flourish."

He outlined guidelines for dealing with demonstrations, "that we in the federal government follow in Washington and which, I believe, should be considered by local and state authorities."

"Encourage the people to exercise their First Amendment rights, regardless of how unpopular the cause."

"Realize that most large political demonstrations may entail a certain amount of inconvenience to local residents, may impose additional expenses on local taxpayers and may engender widespread community hostility to demonstrations."

"Given our times, we cannot expect political demonstrations to be conducted like prayer meetings. We must expect language which may incite hostility or may be obscene," he said, adding that police must also protect the rights of the non-demonstrators.

"I reject the notion that persons exercising freedom of speech have a right to shut down a community any more than a community has a right to keep out demonstrators."

# Film Withdrawn After Protest by U.S. at Berlin

WEST BERLIN, July 3 (Reuters).—A West German film depicting rape and murder by American soldiers was withdrawn from the 10th Berlin Film Festival today after a protest by George Stevens, the American screen director who presides over the festival's international jury.

The film "O.K.," which had its world premiere June 27, was one of West Germany's two official entries in the festival.

It is an adaptation of American journalist Daniel Lang's Vietnam story "Incident on Hill 193," in which he reported the brutal rape and murder of a Vietnamese girl by U.S. soldiers.

In order to heighten the impact for West German cinema-goers, director Michael Verhoeven transplanted the story to Bavaria, showing Germans dressed in American uniforms and speaking in broad Bavarian dialect raping and killing a girl with a Vietnamese name.

Producer Bob Houwer, of Munich, today withdrew the film in protest against a complaint by Mr. Stevens who was reported to have threatened to resign from the international jury if the film was not withdrawn.

# NAACP Accuses U.S. Judge Of 'Racism' in Jackson Probe

CINCINNATI, July 3 (AP).—The NAACP today accused a federal judge of "racism" for his charge to a Mississippi grand jury and said it resulted in no indictments being returned in the deaths of two youths at Jackson State College.

"Federal Judge Harold Cox has again displayed his racist ideology in his high position as a judge in a federal court of this nation," the resolution said. It was adopted at the first annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Cox presides in the U.S. District Court in Jackson, Miss. The resolution urged the U.S. Department of Justice to continue efforts to "discover and prosecute those guilty of the killings regardless of Judge Cox's actions."

Judge Cox said the special grand jury, which was impaneled Monday, recessed indefinitely yesterday.

A county grand jury has been called into session Monday to investigate the May 15 disorders.

In his charge to the jury Monday, Judge Cox instructed the panel to consider possible outside influences.

"It is a violation to travel across state lines with the intent of inciting to riot," he told the 23-member jury, which included five Negroes.

"This district shall not provide sanctuary for militants, anarchists or revolutionaries of any race," the judge said.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced the probe by the special grand jury after federal authorities complained they were unable to get Mississippi Highway Patrol cooperation in their investigation.

# Moon Sample Missing in U.S.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—A tiny fragment of the moon has disappeared from the Goddard Space Flight Center at nearby Greenbelt, Md., the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said Wednesday.

The material, weighing one-fiftieth of an ounce, was reported missing by Nicholas M. Short, one of the scientists assigned portions of lunar material obtained during the first manned landing on the moon last July. He discovered the loss while taking an inventory.

It is the second time a moon specimen has vanished. One was taken in late January while on public display at a University of California center, but was returned later.

# Aides Deny Policy Shift HEW Cuts Aid to 3 School Districts

By Peter Mihus

WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP).—Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Elliot L. Richardson ordered federal fund cutoffs yesterday in three Southern school districts that have balked at desegregation.

The new secretary took the action against Hendry County, Fla., Chester County, S.C., and Nacogdoches, Texas—only nine days after taking office.

The last time the administration used its cutoff powers was on May 11 against a small Texas district.

The last time before that was on July 7, 1969, the same month that it announced that it was slowing down the cutoff process and instead would operate mainly in the courts to enforce federal desegregation standards.

At a press conference the day after he was sworn in, Mr. Richardson took a tough stand on desegregation, warning that he would cut off funds "in any case where... appropriate."

But aides said that yesterday's three orders indicated no great shift back from the courts to cutoffs. "This merely demonstrates the continuing integrity of the enforcement procedures," said J. Stanley Pottinger, director of HEW's Office for Civil Rights, the agency that handles cutoffs.

Mr. Richardson himself had no comment, other than that HEW intends to maintain communication with the districts and hopes to provide all assistance necessary to bring them into compliance with the law.

The orders will take automatic effect in 30 days unless the districts submit acceptable desegregation plans in the interim.

The Hendry County order had emerged from the lengthy HEW cutoff process on May 12. But former Secretary Robert H. Finch had not signed it. The Chester County order had been in the secretary's office since June 9, the Nacogdoches case since June 25.

All three districts have refused to go beyond freedom-of-choice, and all still have all-Negro schools as a result. All three have white majorities. Officials here said that they did not know how much federal education money the districts were getting, but estimated that it was a substantial percentage of the total school budget in all three cases.

There now are 40 school districts in the South that have been denied federal funds. Seventy more, including yesterday's three, are in the cutoff process. Officials said that five more of the 70 are close to the cutoff order stage.

The administration has now invoked the cutoff threat 18 times since it took office in January, 1969. In only one of the previous 15 times have funds actually been

cut off. The other 14 districts came forward with acceptable plans.

If yesterday's three districts refuse to do the same, they presumably will be taken to court.

150 Still Refuse

According to a HEW estimate, there are now about 150 districts in the 11 Southern states that have not agreed to desegregate nor been brought into court. These include those whose funds have been cut off and those in the cutoff process.

About 50 of these holdout districts are in Texas, 27 in Mississippi, 15 each in Arkansas and Florida, 14 in South Carolina and 11 in North Carolina. There are fewer

than ten in each of the other states.

The Justice Department has been threatening since April to file suits, statewide if necessary, to bring holdouts into compliance. The threats have prompted more than 70 districts to submit acceptable desegregation plans, bringing the holdout list down to its present size.

The department recently has filed suits against three districts and warned that it will not hold off much longer on the others. But it has set no firm date for mass legal action. Civil rights groups have begun to doubt that it can take the necessary steps before school opens in September.

# Model 'Biological Fuel Cell' Generates Electricity in Blood

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP).—Electricity has been generated in human blood in an early model of a "biological fuel cell" intended to power future artificial hearts.

Dr. Frank Hastings of the National Heart Institute yesterday called this "one of the most promising developments" yet toward a much-needed power source to operate "artificial hearts or heart pacemakers or artificial muscles or many other things."

Four U.S. firms have shown that electricity can be produced by immersing two tiny gold-palladium electrodes in either a beaker or a flowing stream of blood.

Like Apollo Cell

The result is a chemical reaction that makes electricity in much the same way it is made chemically in an Apollo spacecraft's fuel cell.

Many scientists have tried making artificial hearts, and one was put in a patient in April, 1969, by Dr. Denton A. Cooley of Houston.

It kept the patient alive for three days, long enough to receive a human heart transplant, which was unsuccessful.

But all artificial hearts tried so far, in humans or animals, have had to have bulky external power sources.

There is only one other promising contender for a completely internal unit with voltage enough to run a mechanical heart. This is a radioactive generator. A bit of plutonium-238 whose steady heat (the result of radioactive decay) is converted into electricity.

Might Last Lifetime

A plutonium device "might conceivably last for ten years" before replacement, said Dr. Hastings, chief of the federal artificial heart research program. But a biological-powered device might last a lifetime without producing either unwanted heat or radioactivity.

Each electrode in the new process is made of a different proportion of gold and palladium.

One therefore attracts the oxygen in the blood, and the other the glucose or blood sugar. The glucose then breaks down into carbon dioxide and water, in the process giving up electrons to produce a flow of current in a wire between the electrodes.

The amount of current so far produced is measured in micro-watts, enough to operate a heart pacemaker but not an artificial heart. Producing more power should be one of the lesser development problems, however.

# Networks Reject McGovern Bid For Equal Time

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI).—The nation's three major television networks plan to present programs of differing various viewpoints on foreign affairs, "but they won't give Sen. George S. McGovern, D-S.D., equal time to a point to President Nixon's plan for peace."

The networks—ABC, CBS and NBC—today rejected Sen. McGovern's demand for time to explain the "amendment for ending the war" he is cosponsoring with Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R., Ore.

Mr. Nixon appeared Wednesday night in a "conversation" with senior newsmen from the networks in Los Angeles. Sen. McGovern charged the President, during the program, was "chasing the same illusions that have bedeviled us in Southeast Asia for ten years."

Leonard H. Goldenson, president of American Broadcasting Companies Inc., said ABC news will present a prime time program next Monday featuring Democratic national chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien, Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, R., Maine, and Rep. Henry S. Reuss, D., Wis. NBC president Julian Goodson said the network has scheduled a one-hour program next Thursday for a discussion of issues relating to the Southeast Asia war, including the McGovern-Hatfield amendment. "Spokesmen for different points of view will be invited" for that program, he said.

# U.S., Russia Solve Seating Problem At Geneva Talks

GENEVA, July 3 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union settled a procedural wrangle today, allowing Russian Leonid B. Kutakov, assistant secretary general of the United Nations for political affairs, to sit in on a meeting of the 25-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference.

Yesterday's session had to be adjourned for the first time since talks began in 1961—because the Russians wanted Mr. Kutakov to sit at the negotiating table itself.

James F. Leonard, the chief U.S. delegate, took exception, arguing that it would set a precedent. In the past, distinguished visitors have sat in the visitors' gallery.

Today a special side table, chair and lamp were arranged for Mr. Kutakov, who listened to the one speech of the session made by the Argentine delegate. U.S. spokesmen said this was a "satisfactory arrangement."

# Military Tribunal Upsets Mutiny Convictions of 12

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The Army Court of Military Review threw out yesterday mutiny convictions against 12 soldiers who were involved in a 1968 sit-down demonstration at the San Francisco Presidio stockade.

At the same time, the review court upheld court-martial convictions of the 12 on the lesser offense of willful disobedience of an order of a commissioned officer.

The court also affirmed findings against a 13th soldier who was convicted of willful disobedience.

The action completes review of court-martial convictions handed out to a total of 24 soldiers in connection with the Presidio incident on Oct. 14, 1968. Previously, one case was thrown out and convictions of 10 other soldiers were reduced from mutiny to disobedience of an order.

Courts-martial had levied sentences as severe as 15 years in prison and dishonorable discharges. The military review court has reduced penalties to bad conduct discharges, forfeiture of pay and allowances and imprisonment at hard labor for as much as one year.

# 3 Held For Hashish

ALEXANDROPOULIS, Greece, July 3 (AP).—Greek police arrested three young foreigners at the Turkish border in northeastern Greece today and charged them with importing and possessing hashish. They were identified as Pamela Tiedeman, 26, of Everett, Washington; Ulrich Stolle, 27, from Koenigsberg, West Germany; and Kare Vihinen, 23, from Zhvaskha, Finland.

# German Captain Freed On Fishing Charge

BOSTON, July 3 (AP).—The master of the West German fishing vessel Conrad was released in the custody of a West German vice-consul yesterday, several hours after the Coast Guard seized his ship for allegedly fishing within the 12-mile protected offshore limit.

The master, Siegfried Kopp, about 55, was charged with "violation of a contiguous zone," a criminal complaint. A civil complaint was lodged against the vessel, which was being kept under surveillance in Boston harbor, pending payment of \$10,000 bond.

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# U.S. Fire Loss Up

BOSTON, July 3 (UPI).—Property destroyed in the United States by major fires in 1969 amounted to nearly \$400 million, an increase of 25 percent over 1968, the National Fire Protection Association said yesterday.

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# N.Y. Files Suit On Jet Noise

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP).—State Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz has filed suit against 58 U.S. and foreign airlines using Kennedy and LaGuardia Airports, requiring each to install improved noise abatement devices on jet aircraft.

The suit, filed in New York State Supreme Court at Mineola, also named the Port of New York Authority and asked the court to restrain it from operating the two airports in such a manner as to injure or endanger the public health.

Mr. Lefkowitz said noise from the aircraft in the vicinity of the two airports is a "relentless, intolerable, public and notorious nuisance."

He said the suit seeks a temporary injunction against the airlines to require installation of noise suppressors on the jets. Those named in the action have 20 days in which to respond.

# 10,000 Evacuated In Indianapolis Fire

INDIANAPOLIS, July 3 (UPI).—An underground fire and the threat of an explosion forced the evacuation of nearly 10,000 persons in a wide area of downtown Indianapolis yesterday.

Black and greenish smoke curled from street grills in the heart of the affected area. Officials feared burning underground cables could touch off sewer gas. The blaze was started when a workman using a jack hammer at a building under construction accidentally hit a conduit carrying cables. The fire was extinguished by a smothering powder after burning for three hours.

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No matter how you are getting to Israel, look us up when you arrive. We are at three locations: (1) In Tel Aviv at Lod Airport (next to the Government Tourist Desk); (2) In Jerusalem at the Overseas Students Office in the planetarium building of Hebrew University (Take buses 5 & 9); (3) Tel Aviv University Student Center, Take bus 25. Or Call (02) 397-59.

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# Russia Honors Soyuz-9 Crew

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today promoted Col. Andrian Nikolayev, commander of the record-breaking Soyuz-9 space flight, to air major general and made Flight Engineer Vitaly Sevast'yanov a Hero of the Soviet Union.

The news agency Tass said Leonid I. Brezhnev, Communist party general secretary, personally congratulated the cosmonauts on their space endurance achievement at a Kremlin reception in their honor.

Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin were also present.

It was the cosmonauts' first public appearance since they landed June 19 after 17 days 15 hours and 50 minutes of flight. Gen. Nikolayev, 40, already a Hero of the Soviet Union for his 1963 earth orbital flight, was also awarded a gold star to that decoration.

Mr. Sevast'yanov, 35, a civilian pilot and engineer, was also promoted to the honorary rank of Pilot Cosmonaut of the Soviet Union, Tass said.

# Model 'Biological Fuel Cell' Generates Electricity in Blood

WASHINGTON, July 3 (WP).—Electricity has been generated in human blood in an early model of a "biological fuel cell" intended to power future artificial hearts.

Dr. Frank Hastings of the National Heart Institute yesterday called this "one of the most promising developments" yet toward a much-needed power source to operate "artificial hearts or heart pacemakers or artificial muscles or many other things."

Four U.S. firms have shown that electricity can be produced by immersing two tiny gold-palladium electrodes in either a beaker or a flowing stream of blood.

Like Apollo Cell

The result is a chemical reaction that makes electricity in much the same way it is made chemically in an Apollo spacecraft's fuel cell.

Many scientists have tried making artificial hearts, and one was put in a patient in April, 1969, by Dr. Denton A. Cooley of Houston.

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## 'Radical' Reforms Sought

Consumer Experts Report  
Strong Worldwide Movement

By Bernard Weinraub

BADEN, Austria, July 3 (NYT)—Consumer experts moved out of this garden city in a buoyant mood tonight, convinced that their efforts to protect families from unreasonable prices and unfair business methods were rapidly developing into a powerful international movement.

"We are in the presence of a universal stirring," said Peter Goldman, the newly elected president of the International Organization of Consumers Unions. He addressed 275 delegates from 30 countries at a farewell luncheon of the group's weeklong conference on consumer goals over the next decade.

"We are a movement that desires and demands radical economic and social reforms," said Mr. Goldman, who is director of the British Consumers Association, one of the nearly 50 groups represented at the meeting here. "The consumer movement, national and international, is a protest movement or it is nothing—and we are emerging or we have emerged as a worldwide protest movement," he said.

"Common Language" As the delegates left, Mrs. Virginia Knauer, special assistant for consumer affairs to President Nixon, said exuberantly: "Consumers are starting to speak a common language now. Shoddy goods in the market place—these are common experiences shared by the rich and poor countries."

In winding up the sixth biennial world conference of the international organization, the delegates approved reports and resolutions on several fronts dealing with the rights of consumers.

The experts, ranging from Korean housewives to Hungarian officials to Swedish economists, urged a "powerful ministerial" role for consumer representatives in

governments as well as "boards, companies, and public utilities," a strengthening of consumer protection laws, and the creation of consumer courts. "At all formal education levels to help students deal most effectively and cheaply in the market place." At the moment compulsory consumer education courses are rare. In the United States, Illinois is the only state with such a program.

**IATA Is Target** The group's 15-man executive council also issued a statement to the UN Economic and Social Council urging "speedy measures to get the consumer interest involved" in the International Air Transport Association, the airline representatives who set international air fares.

For several months, the international consumer group—which serves as a consultative agency to the UN Council—has spurred a study of the 106-member IATA. The study was led by Mrs. Ursula Wallberg, a Swedish consumer expert who is vice-president of the International Organization of Consumers Unions.

"We feel that IATA fixes international fares at will without involving the consumer interests," Mrs. Wallberg said today. "The fares are almost automatically approved without hesitation by governments who follow what IATA recommends. The consumer has no protection in this area."

In their resolution the international group said that IATA has become "a mechanism for the elimination of competition in air fares and (must) become more responsive to consumer interest. Consumers should be given more information about their structure."

**Some Resentment** Through today's final meetings of the consumer organization, which decided to meet again in Stockholm in 1972—there remained a bare undercurrent of resentment that simmered in recent days among poor nations. These Asian, African and Caribbean delegates felt that the conference had stressed the needs of the wealthier countries—which want to link the drive against pollution with the consumer effort at the expense of the poor countries still in the midst of the most basic problems of hunger, housing and unemployment.

"The consumer groups in the developed countries now realize, I hope, the problems we face in the developing countries," said Dr. Shankar Krishnamurthy, director of the Consumer Council in India.

"They say they will send representatives to our countries now to help us. They say that they understand our problems now and we have made them aware," he went on. "There are such basic differences you see. They worry about the right refrigerator to buy. Our people have no bread to eat."

**Little Effect Seen** Miss Florence Rice, president of the Eastern Consumers Council in New York, shook her head. "I have not anything for me to talk about because it was just another nice meeting that amounted to very little," she said. "I'm being nice. I don't think the young people would stand for this."

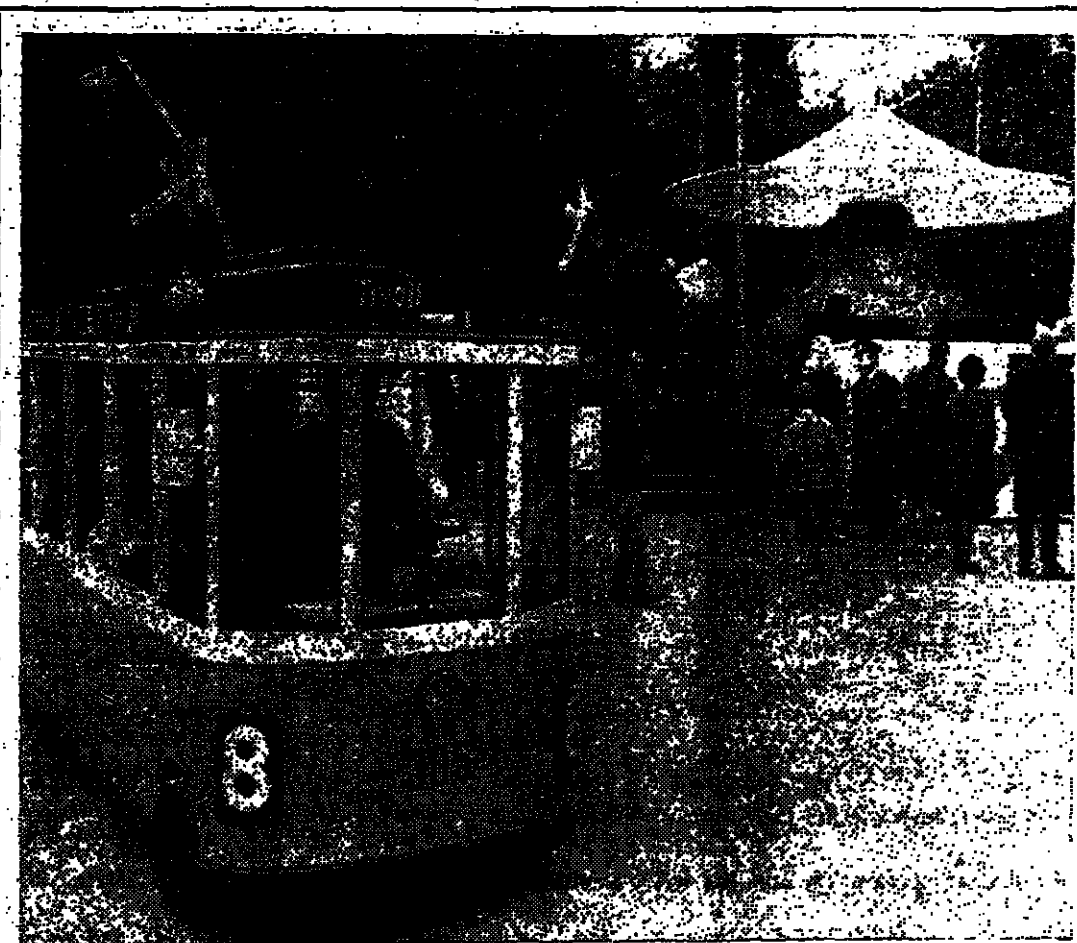
Miss Rice, whose trip to Austria was paid by a New York charity school, said: "You hear the same old platitudes and life just goes on as before. I don't know what I expected but it certainly was more than this."

Despite the meanness of the consumer experts, from poorer countries, there remained little doubt that pollution efforts will play a key role among consumer groups, especially from the larger countries.

Said Dr. Colston E. Warner, the 66-year-old founder and president of the U.S. Consumers Union and the outgoing chairman of the International Organization of Consumers Unions:

"You've got to check a product now and ask yourself two things: 'Will it work?' and 'What are its social consequences?'"

**Princess Loses Child** OSLO, July 3 (Reuters)—Crown Princess Sonja, 32-year-old wife of the heir to the Norwegian throne, suffered a miscarriage this morning, her doctors announced. Her condition is satisfactory. The child would have been her first.



OLD AND NEW—A reproduction of an old Copenhagen streetcar carries visitors past the Apollo-10 capsule in Tivoli Park, where the space vehicle is on exhibit.

U.K. to Treat Commonwealth  
Immigrants as Foreigners

LONDON, July 3 (UPI)—The British government announced today that it will treat Commonwealth immigrants as foreigners.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling, in his first appearance before the new House of Commons, said the Conservative government would introduce legislation soon to put these decisions into effect.

Britain currently has a non-white immigrant population of about 1,250,000, mostly from the Caribbean, West Africa, Pakistan and India.

Immigration and race were explosive issues in the recent general election campaign, focusing on the campaign of Conservative Enoch Powell, who charged there are at least two million nonwhites in the country and asserted that "race is being played to a major, perhaps a decisive, part in the battle of Britain."

The former Labor government allowed 8,500 heads of families from the Commonwealth and their dependents to enter Britain annually as immigrants on special work permits. In addition, it allowed 1,500 heads of families of Asians from East Africa holding British passports, and their dependents, to come here each year to live.

Mr. Maudling told Parliament the government will operate on two "clear principles" on immigration—everyone in Britain must be equal before the law and in social terms and any further large-scale immigration would be bad for everyone, including the immigrants.

**Limitations Outlined** He said that in the future Commonwealth citizens wishing to come here to work will have to obtain a work permit for a specific job in a specific place.

He said permits will be granted only where local labor is not available and for a maximum of 12 months to start with. He said extensions will be considered "on merit" and will be granted only to immigrants who remain in approved employment or obtain other alternative employment.

He said there will be no right of permanent settlement. He said applications for permanent settlement will be considered at the end of four years of approved employment, as in the case of foreigners.

Mr. Maudling said the government also is tightening up on Asians from East Africa to prevent "queue-jumping" by those seeking to get into Britain without permits. Currently an estimated 400 such Asians are stranded in various European countries after being refused entry by Britain and not being allowed to return to the countries from which they came.

James Callaghan, Home Secretary in the former Labor government, ridiculed the proposals as "perfidious, camouflaged, a gimmick, nonsense and rubbish, thin and weak."

"There will be serfdom," he asserted, "because a colored immigrant will not be able to leave a job for fear of being deported." He also warned there will be "widespread evasion."

Wildcat Bus Strike  
Adds to Only Woes

PARIS, July 3 (Reuters)—Hundreds of passengers already facing delays caused by a week-long work-to-rule by air traffic controllers at Orly Airport, had to struggle across the runways to their planes today when bus drivers staged a 90-minute wildcat strike.

But at least yesterday's striking baggage porters were back on the job and some lucky passengers were able to hitch a lift on passing luggage trucks.

Tighter Embargo  
Urged in UN on  
S. African Arms

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 3 (AP)—The U.N. special committee on South African apartheid (race segregation) recommended yesterday that the Security Council tighten its seven-year-old ban on the shipment of arms to South Africa.

A letter from the 11-member committee to the 15-nation council said the council should call upon all countries "to implement fully the arms embargo against South Africa, without reservations and restrictive interpretations."

In the preceding debate, committee chairman Abdul Rabim Abby Parah of Somalia said Britain and the United States had interpreted the embargo resolutions so as to permit them to send South Africa arms for external defense, as against arms for internal repression, while France had largely disregarded the embargo and the Soviet Union had faithfully observed it.

The letter said that in responding to a popular "struggle for liberation," South Africa had resorted to an "anti-terrorist" operation requiring the use of military equipment supposedly provided for external defense.

3 Italian Unions Call  
1-Day General Strike

ROME, July 3 (Reuters)—Italy's three trade union confederations today officially confirmed their call for a 24-hour general strike on Tuesday to back demands for major social and economic reforms.

The nationwide stoppage will be the third of its kind this year and is expected to bring the country to a halt for the entire day.

The confederations, which want reforms in housing, taxation, transport, health and other fields, called the strike to express displeasure over the failure of the government to meet those demands.

Need to Save  
Seas' Riches  
Called Urgent45-Nation Parley  
Asks New Program

By Stephens Broening

SAN ANTONIO, Malta, July 3 (AP)—The task of saving the seas and oceans cannot be delayed, an international conference of scientists, economists, lawyers, businessmen and politicians declared today.

They urged the formation of a program for oceans which would regulate pollution, assure the ecological balance, provide for a fair sharing of undersea wealth and ensure seabed demilitarization. But, except for the organizers of the weeklong conference which ended today, few of the 250 participants from 45 nations could agree on the outlines for such a system.

However, many who were skeptical about President Nixon's May 23 proposal for an international ocean program will leave Malta convinced that the U.S. initiative, though limited, would be a useful first step.

This is mainly due to Louis Sohn, the State Department's legal counselor, who went to some pains to explain the Nixon proposal to his colleagues here.

**Nixon Idea**

In brief, the Nixon idea calls for coastal nations to extend their offshore controls of undersea riches on the continental shelf to a depth of 656 feet.

Beyond that, up to the end of the shelf, seabed wealth would fall into the trusteeship of the coastal nation. It would issue leases and charge rents. The bulk of these rents, Mr. Sohn said, would be turned over to an international agency for distribution to developing states.

The seabed beyond the shelf, where the ocean floor slopes to great depths, would come under the jurisdiction of an international agency.

This falls quite a bit short of what people like Mrs. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, secretary-general of the symposium, would like to see—national control ending 12 miles offshore, with everything beyond that the world's common property to be managed by an international agency.

Under existing international agreements, nations can exploit the seabed for their own use up to the end of the continental shelf, and need not share any of the riches of oil, natural gas or hard minerals found there.

**U.S. Concession**

The Nixon proposal represents a concession. On an average, the continental shelf extends to a distance of less than 10 miles off the U.S. West Coast, some 50 miles out into the Atlantic and as far as 100 miles into the Gulf of Mexico.

An official symposium statement today deplored "the present trend to deploy weapons of mass destruction in the depths of the ocean, to exploit irrationally the resources of the sea, to destroy entire species of fish, to poison the water with oil-leakages and waste from vessels."

The organizers agreed to continue the exchange of information at another session here next September.

Portugal Recalls Ambassador  
After Pope Sees Rebel Chiefs

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, July 3 (NYT)—Portugal recalled its ambassador to the Holy See today to protest an audience that Pope Paul VI granted to three leaders of liberation movements in its African territories.

The ambassador, Eduard Brazao, called last night on Jean Cardinal Villot, the pope's secretary of state, to deliver a formal protest note. The text was not disclosed, but it was understood to have expressed the Portuguese government's bitterness at the papal gesture.

The unusual step by a regime that has often stressed its close relations with the Roman Catholic Church followed a disclosure by a Vatican spokesman yesterday morning that the pontiff had seen the three anti-Portuguese rebel leaders on Wednesday.

The three were Agostino Neto of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, Amilcar Cabral of the Portuguese Guinea Liberation Movement and Marcelino dos Santos of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

**NATO, U.S. Accused**

The three African leaders had attended an "International Conference of Solidarity With the Peoples of the Portuguese Colonies" here from Saturday to Monday. In a final statement, the meeting accused NATO and in particular the United States, France and West Germany, of supporting Portugal in its "colonial wars."

About 250 delegates took part in the conference. A group of Angolans who described themselves as nationalists were barred from the meeting. They told newsmen here that the conference had been organized by pro-Moscow and pro-Peking Communists.

Today L'Unita, Italian Communist party newspaper, quoted Mr. dos Santos as having reported that Pope Paul had told him and the other two rebel leaders that he would pray for their cause.

**Private Conversation**

The three African rebel leaders were received by the pope together with about 50 other persons after his weekly general audience last Wednesday. The Vatican spokesman, Msgr. Fausto Vailanti, explained yesterday that the pope had spoken privately with the

three Africans for a few minutes. The spokesman mentioned the audience for the Africans in reply to questions from newsmen who had learned of it through other sources. The Vatican had made no announcement on Wednesday that the pope had received the three rebel leaders.

Luis Quartin, counselor of the Portuguese Embassy to the Holy See, said today that no date for the ambassador's return had been set.

**Severance Denied** Mr. Quartin denied rumors here and in Lisbon that the Portuguese government was considering severance of diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The Vatican made no official mention of the Portuguese protest today. However, L'Osservatore Romano, the Vatican daily, said in a short comment this afternoon that newspapers that had voiced astonishment or approval in connection with the papal audience for the African leaders had been wide of the mark.

"The pope, owing to his mission, receives all those who request the comfort of his blessing," the Vatican newspaper said. It added that the meeting with the Africans took place within the religious framework of the weekly general audience, and that the pontiff had addressed them "words of greetings and exhortation to remain faithful to the Christian principles in which they were educated."

Committee Bids  
U.S. Recognize  
China as Equal

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 3 (NYT)—Establishment of a national citizens' committee to press for United States recognition of Communist China on a basis of "equality and mutual respect" was announced here yesterday by Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, a leading American political scientist.

Morgenthau spoke as national chairman of the "Committee for New China Policy" which includes among its membership prominent educators and religious leaders.

In outlining its program, he advocated also ending American involvement in the Indochina war. The committee urges, he said, that the U. S. recognize that Taiwan is Chinese territory and calls for withdrawing American forces from that Chinese nationalist stronghold and ending all military and economic help to the nationalists.

The committee's policy statement also proposes that the United States end the "current policy of military encirclement" and trade embargo of China and acknowledge that Peking should be recognized as the sole legitimate representative of China in the UN and other international bodies.

London Hotel Fire  
Rouses 100 Guests

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—One hundred guests at the Grosvenor House Hotel in London's Mayfair district were roused from their beds and evacuated early today when firemen fought a blaze in a third-floor suite.

A porter who tackled the flames before firemen arrived was taken to a hospital for treatment. There were no other injuries.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, July 3.—Two young Austrian players, Fritz Babsch and Peter Mandhardt of Vienna, became clear favorites to win the 1970 world pair championship at the end of play here yesterday. With 100 deals remaining to be played of a scheduled 288, they were nearly six boards ahead of all but one of the 168 competing pairs.

The two Italian physicians, William Scialino and Italo Zanasi of La Spezia, who had led substantially a day earlier, were the only pair with any immediate prospects of overtaking the leaders.

The standings were: 1st, Babsch-Mandhardt, with 17,737 points, equivalent to 60 percent; 2nd, Scialino-Zanasi, 17,351; 3rd, Hans Gothe and Sinar Morath of Stockholm, 16,844; 4th, Benito Garozzo and Federico Mayer of Rome, 16,783; 5th, Jergen Lindqvist and Per Oluf Sundelin of Stockholm, 16,809; 6th, Derek Rimmington and Bob Rowlands of London, 16,584; 7th, Sam Kehela and Eric Murray of Toronto, 16,447.

Many pairs climbed to slam on the diagrammed deal, played in the fifth session of the championship, but few were successful. One of them was Martin Hoffman and Joe Moskal of London, England, who bid to six hearts when Hoffman chose to open the South hand with one heart. He attempted to slow his partner down by repeated heart bids, but Moskal continued to six hearts after making a jump shift and two cue-bids.

The opening lead of the diamond king was taken by dummy's ace, and the declarer led to his club queen and took the ace and king of hearts. His plan was to ruff a low club in his hand, and surrender a trick to the heart queen, a play that was sure to succeed against any three-two trump break if the clubs were no worse than four-two.

trick to the heart queen, the position was:

NORTH			
♠ 9			
♥ 9			
♦ A K 8 5			
♣ 5 3			
WEST			
♠ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			
♥ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			
♦ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			
♣ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			

The best player, Henk Kartagener of Antwerp, returned the spade king, an attempted Deschappelles coup. This play, aimed at removing a vital entry from an opponent's hand at the cost of sacrificing a potential trick, succeeded up to a point. South was forced to win with the spade ace in dummy, and could no longer make use of the club suit.

Luckily for Hoffman, however, the remaining spades lay favorably for him. He took the only reasonable chance by leading the spade nine and finessing against the jack. He was then able to draw East's remaining trump and make the slam.

NORTH			
♠ 9			
♥ K 2			
♦ A 9 7			
♣ A K 8 5 3 2			
WEST			
♠ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			
♥ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			
♦ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			
♣ 10 8 7 6 5 4 3 2			

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

	South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	2 ♣	Pass	
2 ♣	Pass	4 ♣	Pass	
5 ♣	Pass	6 ♣	Pass	
6 ♣	Pass			

West led the diamond king.

If you're in:  
Lucerne  
Zurich  
Basle  
Lugano  
Locarno  
St. Moritz  
Interlaken  
Burgenstock  
or Geneva  
tomorrow  
you should  
wear  
our Rolex

The only way to really appreciate the best watch in the world is to wear it on your wrist... see how it looks... and feel the weight of its classic Oyster case. Although each Rolex takes more than a year to make, we have the world's finest collection of Rolex models. May we invite you to see them, tomorrow?



# The Legend and Louis Armstrong

July 4, 1970, is Louis Armstrong's 70th birthday. In this article, Henry Pleasants, London-based music critic for the International Herald Tribune, whose latest book is "Serious Music—And All That Jazz," assesses the career of one of America's jazz greats.

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON—Louis Armstrong, at 70, is a legend in his own time. But the fact tells us next to nothing about him. The very word legend seems to imply semi-fiction, or history distorted and inflated by fancy.

Armstrong is everything the legend holds him to be: the greatest of early jazz cornet and trumpet players, a unique and improbable vocalist, an erudite and extroverted celebrity, a showman of genius, and an American ambassador more widely known and more warmly accepted than anyone who ever left the White House with a letter of accreditation in his pocket.

It's all true. It's all attractive. And yet, in the end, it's all wrong. Not factually wrong, of course; but wrong because the legend is unjust to the man. Most legendary figures, being only human, fail to live up to the legend. The failure is commonly overlooked, or denied, because the legend, for sentimental or political reasons, is preferable to the truth. In Louis Armstrong's case, it's the other way around. The truth surpasses the legend—and challenges credulity!

It must seem not merely improbable, but sheerly impossible, that any one man could have exerted so original and so decisive an influence on the evolution of Western music, least of all on the evolution of Western music, least of all on the evolution of Western music, least of all on the evolution of Western music.

## Liberation

It was he who liberated the improvising virtuoso jazz musician, as soloist, from the tight

collective improvisation of New Orleans jazz. It was he who, by his own example, pushed back the technical boundaries of traditional musical instruments. And it was he who broke the stereotyped rhythmic procedures of early jazz. With his incandescent introduction to "West End Blues," recorded on June 28, 1928, Armstrong, in the words of Gunther Schuller, president of the New England Conservatory of Music, in his "Early Jazz," "established the general direction of jazz for several decades to come."

The lay music lover or jazz fan, accustomed to think of Armstrong as an amiable and irrepressible entertainer, even as a venerable and lovable clown, would be astonished to learn the extent of scholarly literature devoted to his music. And no one, goodness knows, would be more astonished than Louis himself, or find it more bewildering, more utterly incomprehensible. His improvisatory explosions have been copied down measure for measure and subjected to the most painstaking melodic, harmonic and rhythmic analysis.

The significance of his innovations is implicit in the fact that none of this analysis really works. Notation is inseparable from the European conventions it was evolved to record and represent. It cannot reflect the myriad shadings of attack, color, vibrato, release and so on that distinguish Louis's playing and singing. Nor can it reproduce visually rhythmic subtleties so foreign to the fractional subdivision of units of time in the rhythmic organization of European music.

This is true of the music of all the great jazz masters who came after Armstrong, and it is true of a few who came before him; but it was he who documented more originally, more



Louis Armstrong, 70, and his wife, Lucille, in their home in Queens, New York.

vividly and more decisively than anyone else the arrival of a musical idiom that defied assessment by traditional criteria.

## Popular Music

Louis's own career after 1930 has helped to frustrate any just evaluation of his achievement. By the end of the 1930s, he was already a celebrity. And the role suited both his talents and his disposition. He drifted, or was drawn, into the mainstream of popular music, playing everything and anything that came his way.

Whatever he played or sang he did in his own way, to be sure, and there is no denying that the "way" commonly transcended the "what." But he had nothing new to offer. The jazz

world has never quite forgiven him, and sometimes it seems almost to have forgotten him—or to have abandoned him to popular music.

It is rarely the lot of great men to have their life's work contemplated in judicious perspective, or even to achieve perspective themselves. It may be doubted that Louis fully appreciated what he has meant to music. It is all there on records, of course, including much that he cannot do today at 70.

But as long as he can put two notes together in the context of a phrase, he will place those notes and color them and bend them in a way that defies notation and analysis, and challenges imitation. He will be telling us what he has always known better than anyone else, if only intuitively and instinctively. He will be telling us what jazz has been all about.

## Around The Barcelona Galleries

Collective, Sala Pares, Petritxol 5, Barcelona, through August.

In one of the two galleries, there is a show of paintings by Spanish artists of the beginning of this century, in the other, a collection of more modern work—all academic in style. The best are a landscape with a nun, and a study of a mother doing a child's hair, both by Mollat Suñer, and a dreamy landscape in melting sun colors by Gran Santos.

Mini Casados 70, Sala de Arte Moderna, Petritxol 11, Barcelona, to July 18. Mini paintings (in size and price) by 18 artists who have already exhibited at this gallery. The most interesting works are tiny fragments of studies by Julio Mateo and boys' heads by Fresquet.

National Exhibition of Contemporary Art, Palacio de la Virreina, Ramblas, Barcelona, through July.

This is an exhibition of paintings, sculptures and drawings entered in a national competition. The standard of drawings is high, of paintings, poor. No sculpture prize was awarded. Rather a depressing show when there is so much good work being done in Spain.

Jim Martin, Twain Gallery, Tiziano 64, Barcelona, through August.

This American painter from Oklahoma surprises and fascinates by the variety of his techniques and by his experiments with texture—he uses acrylics, wash, cement, plastic, flower petals, all are "paintings." His subjects range from "Sofia in

Cement," "Sofia in Flowers" to a "Theater of the Spirit," compositions of nudes, a moon maiden, or an enormous landscape called "Me." The color is rich and the pigment applied with complete authority. A painter of great interest and imagination.

—SHEILA ANNE DE BARRY.

## Arts Agenda

The Audubon Choir Group, 80 students from Princeton, N.J., who will give concerts throughout Europe, including East Berlin, this summer, will present a free program in the Luxembourg Gardens in Paris, Saturday at 4 p.m. The group will also sing at 10 a.m. Sunday in the American Church, 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7.

\*\*\*

The Royal Opera, Covent Garden, returns to tradition this year by opening its 1970-71 season Sept. 9 with the first of two cycles of Wagner's "Ring." George Solti conducts the first cycle Sept. 9, 10, 18 and 26 and Edward Downes the second Sept. 28, 29, Oct. 1 and 3. David Ward and Ludmilla Dvorakova sing Wotan and Brünnhilde in the first cycle and Donald McIntyre and Theo Adam sing Wotan and Brünnhilde in the second. Five singers will make their Covent Garden debuts in one or both of the cycles—Helga Dernesch (Sieglinde), Heide Brühl (Sieglinde), Martti Tälvelä (Fasolt, Hunding, Hagen), Zoltan Kelemen and John Modenos (Alberich).

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## LONDON 4 Show of Wit, Poetry By Oldenburg

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, July 3.—This week in London, Claes Oldenburg is at the Tate Gallery, running through Aug. 16, wins prize of place by his wit and by his poetry.

The wit is there in the projects for the monuments, especially the colossal wingnut in the Karlaplan in Stockholm, the hats blowing in a wind for a city square, and the massive concrete traffic stopper, with the names inscribed of the war dead, projected for the intersection of Canal Street and Broadway, New York.

The poetry is in the drawings for the soft typewriters, and, for example, in the assemblages of scrap which Oldenburg calls "Flags"; in the music, plaster and enamel ("I am for the art of cheap plaster and enamel. I am for the art of worn marble and smashed slate.") "Girls' Dresses Blowing in the Wind"; in the hard-hinged giant saw and the soft saw hanging from the ceiling like a medieval banner, in the company of a bunch of soft giant scissors. Never again will one take the everyday object for granted, for who can despise a hamburger large enough to make love on, cigarette stubs the size of cushions, and an ashtray one could peddle in?

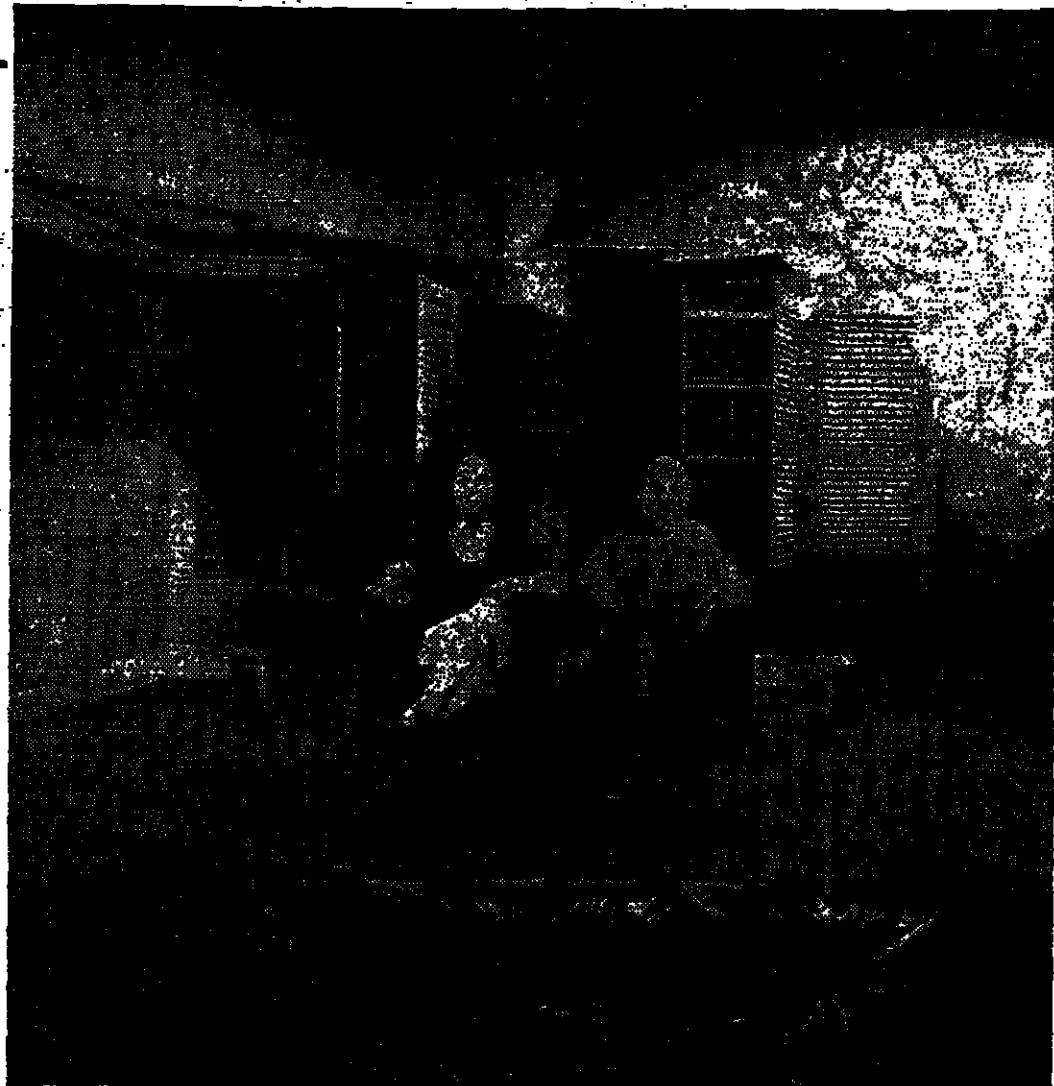
Another American of great interest, printmaker David Freed, is holding his first British one-man show at the Corner and Millard Gallery, 60 Kenway Road, S.W.5. This is in the nature of a retrospective, showing the 33 intaglio prints completed since 1966.

Freed, who is much affected by the violence of our times, and much influenced by the mass media, especially television, works in series, and gives us works titled "after the visual arts are complete." The "Reaction" set followed the King assassination in the States, and the "Edge" set "is just art looking at the violent American scene."

Yet another American, Isidore de Lido, looks at a more peaceful and principally American scene, that of literary figures, in a first British show literary portrait bronzes at Hanover Gallery, 33A St. George Street, W.1. Originally more publicity man, he has begun to sculpt four and a half size, whirling away an idle air in a friend's studio. The suit was so pleasing that he is encouraged to continue.

In each case he chooses one typical photograph of his subject—Found leaving St. Elizabeth's, Henry James in top hat and tails, Verlaine and Rimbaud from the painting by Romaine—works on this aspect in painted bronzes until he has captured it exactly as can attest with the Stein and Pound portraits. He matches the work with an appropriate quote in the catalogue—for example, Pound—"I dream of the urns I haven't made, which is one way of making them," and refines from the original photograph until there is no more than the essence of the person. This is brilliant portraiture by a born artist.

Jane Terry is one of a new breed of art impresarios, determined to encourage young unknowns to sell at sensible prices to young and comparatively impoverished collectors. She has a number of painters under



"Two Figures in Room," by Neil Stokoe.  
...from Jane Terry exhibition at Clytie Jessop Gallery.

contract, and is currently showing their work at the Clytie Jessop Gallery, 271 King's Road, S.W.3.

The present exhibition is of the work of Neil Stokoe, who admits the influence of Bacon

in his work, but who discovered the extraordinary haunted feeling of people in rooms, simultaneously with David Hockney. Unfortunately for Stokoe, Hockney's work in this genre was exhibited earlier, so there are

a number of people scowling at him of being a mere copyist. But this is not so, as is evidenced by his earlier work, which is quite different from that of the more famous Englishman.

## Art in Rome:

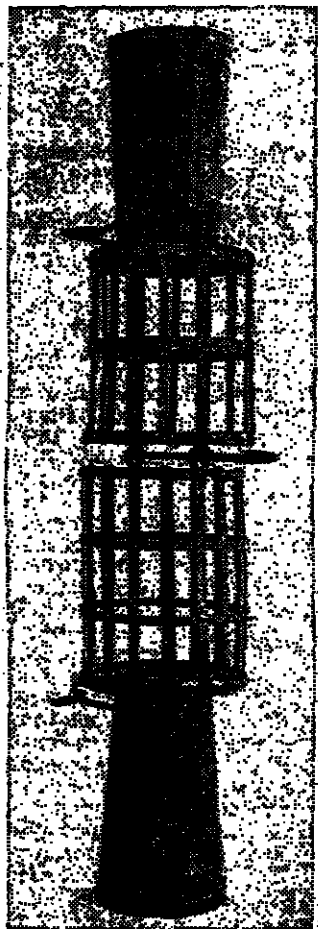
Ettore Colla, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna, Viale Belle Arti 131, through August.

The retrospective includes 70 examples from 1951 until the sculptor's death in 1969. The works begin with clean, static abstract reliefs and end up with late geometric sheet iron, but the bulk of the show consists of Colla's best-known work, his pieces made of discarded machine parts. It is a pity that there is nothing prior to 1951; a retrospective should be biographical and give a well-rounded view of an artist's development. Here there is no clue as to what sparked off the solitary 55-year-old Colla's conversion to abstract art. We are told in the catalogue that he was figurative until 1951.

Unlike the Dadaists, unlike the later Americans, Stankiewicz, Jean Follet, and all those who did what the king said all his men couldn't do—Colla's wheels, bolts, ballers, gears and other rusty machine junk work together as fluid structures. Here once-moving cogs are frozen in elegant pose. Shovels, vases and spades balance their curves calmly. A spiral once winding skyward stands perfectly still. The dark emblems are curiously stiff, and because we are not allowed to be conscious of them, as ready-made, we obscurely wonder why they do not move.

For here only aesthetic form counts: Any other meaning, former mechanical function, the memory of everyday handling is masked. Colla has transmuted the material with an austere artistic appreciation to such a degree that the spectator cannot see the original parts. And this is contrary to the spirit of all those who have chosen to make art out of surplus. The fun of the juxtaposition of junk into art is gone; the cultural comment and

## Colla and Classicism



"Dogmatica 1963"  
...by Ettore Colla

grotesque humor of Dada as well as the vulgarity and roughness of pop are missing; and Colla is neither the savior nor the vindicator of The Machine. Though when he began it this use of the found object was a daring thing once again, he was only interested in the object's shape and it became strictly an element of style so that he remains a classic sculptor. His mute, severe assemblages will not puzzle future generations; they will take them for what they are: well-made 20th-century sculpture.

Carlo Quaglia, Enrie Premi Roma, Via Quattro Fontane, until July 15.  
Quaglia, who was born in 1903, died this year. He belonged to that group of important Roman "Impressionists," along with Scipione, Mafai, Raffaello and Pirandello, which is regrettably little known outside Italy.

No one has celebrated glorious Rome, its pear browns, oranges and apricots, its glowing baroque facades under hot summer skies, in quite the same way. No one has reduced the enormous wealth of ornaments, statues, domes and other architectural details everywhere to the found object, to such few, quick essentials. The tawny ochres, the creamy whites, the scrooos humbly, the teeming, broody imperial city, accented by flecks of black-green trees, either under pink heat or under purple weather, are woven into a fabric which is almost always beguiling.

But the fleshy surfaces are the same stable size. Toward the end, facile handling of some makes them potboilers, and one

often longs for one single cool tone. But when they hit, as in the facades of Palazzo Madama and of St. John in Lateran, where complicated detail is converted into one unbroken red whole, the result is very good. Every picture reflects the city with a thick golden heaviness, an age-old, calm sleepiness that the connoisseur can recognize and want for a souvenir par excellence.

Campeau, Costalonga, DeFi-  
lippo, Lunardi, Scarpa, Studio  
Farnese, Piazza Farnese 5,  
through July 30.

A profusion of lights, shiny plastic materials, multiples and clicking sound great on at this sculptors' group show. The distinctions between art, industrial design, architecture, already difficult enough to apprehend today, here merge into one blinking, disquieting environment. Only Sara Campeau's white room, which is festooned with descending iridescent scrolls like apple peels, creates some magic; it would make a very pretty decor for a modern dance company.

Eliseo Mattiacci, L'Attico, Via C. Beccaria 22, through July 10.

Mattiacci's loosely posed and scattered objects—glass panes with stained bedsheet thrown over them, clusters of sheep heads, untied tied to a wall—could be called later-day pop. The most tentative assemblage was a color photograph of a wave, with some earphones in the shape of seashells attached to it. The healthiest effect of this unimpaired event was that one appreciated better in retrospect other, similar ones in this same gallery.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

## Art in Paris

PARIS, July 3.—Several new exhibitions are opening in Paris art galleries and museums this week.

Among them is a retrospective of Grass-Mick's work at the Musée de Montmartre, 17 Rue Saint-Vincent, which is being sponsored by the president of the historical society of "Le Vieux Montmartre" in conjunction with the museum curator. The exhibition was inaugurated yesterday and will be on view through the summer.

Other new shows include: paintings by American artist Alice Baber at the Galerie Lambert, 14 Rue Saint-Louis-en-l'Île; Miss Baber's first paintings in Paris since 1963; on at this museum of Jean Marchand, at the Galerie Jacques Massol, 12 Rue La Boétie; paintings, sculptures and engravings by Egyptian artist El Magdi and Ikhal, sponsored by the U.A.R. cultural service, 111 Boulevard Saint-Michel, Paris 5, through July 19; oils by Christiane Broido at Publicité-Cor, 10 Rue Herold, Paris 1, until July 31.

The Musée de l'Homme is mounting a special exhibition of student art entitled "L'Art Africain Vu par des Jeunes" (African Art as Seen by the Young).

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## The Art Market Kitsch and the Avant-Garde At Sale of Russian Painting

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, July 3.—One of the most interesting sales of the season was at Sotheby's on Wednesday where, for the first time in London saleroom history, the auction was devoted entirely to Russian works from the first quarter of the 20th century.

Sotheby's expert on Russian painting, Thilo von Watzdorf, spent nearly a year selecting 90 paintings, drawings and watercolors from various sources. The sale was reasonably representative and some names in the catalogues are almost completely unknown to the layman. The prices will almost certainly set the standard for future auctions, whether in London, New York or Paris.

The impression of somewhat bewildering variety is a truthful reflection of the incredible artistic turmoil Russia went through in the early 20th century. Roughly speaking, there were two major trends, one realistic and similar to the melodramatic style in favor in the West at that time. The other trend was revolutionary and similar to experiments being made in the West.

Of the two trends, the more academic was a revelation to buyers. One would hardly have suspected that the official painting in the Soviet Union had such roots. But socialist realism at its "best" can hardly hope to compete with the painstaking compositions of Ilya Repin.

### Kitsch Art

Buyers were offered a Repin called "Ivan the Terrible and His Son Ivan" (51 1/4 by 63 inches). A larger Repin on the same subject is in the Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. The emperor, sitting back on his heels, is holding the body of his son in his arms. The dim background is nondescript, a blend of dark brown, green and black, with a lurid light falling on the face of the murdered son. A scarlet trickle of blood running down his cheek is no doubt meant to dramatize the scene. In short, this is the peak of kitsch art. Thilo did not prevent the painting from being knocked down at \$4,800 to a well-known dealer.

Another Ilya Repin, "Girl With a Black Raven" (45 1/2 by 20 1/2 inches) is possibly even worse. Again, this in no way hampered the sale of the picture, which fetched \$2,160. The fact that it had been exhibited in St. Petersburg (Leningrad) in 1903 may have helped, but only slightly. It must be stressed that this portrait, barring the signature, might easily be mistaken for almost any family portrait done in the early 1900s anywhere in France or Germany. Such portraits will only rarely reach \$200 at auction in Paris.

Then, there was a landscape by Isaac Levitan, "Early Morning on the River Bank" (15 1/2 by 26 inches). It lacked compositional qualities, color and draftsmanship. It was true and would not have attracted notice without the signature. Yet it sold for \$840.

The lesson is obvious: historical importance (both Repin and Levitan were once considered great masters in Russia) will command respectable prices in the newly rediscovered field of Russian painting. This is probably partly due to curiosity, combined with the great rarity of such works in the West. While it is comparatively easy to buy works by late 19th-century English or French academic masters, the chances of getting a Repin on the Western European art market are much slimmer. And Sotheby's cleverly managed to make buyers aware of this.

### Ballet Art

A second lesson to be drawn from this sale is that the specialized category of ballet and opera scenery paintings—sketches in pencil and watercolor—is highly popular. The work "Cinderella in the Moonlight," signed by Leon Bakst and dated 1914, depicts a scene from the ballet "Les Papillons," which Sergei Diaghilev produced in 1914. Its price, \$4,800, cannot be related to its pictorial quality, which can hardly be said to be impressive, but was undoubtedly due to its value to ballet fans.

A third lesson is that while the Russian brand of expressionism does not seem to find favor with buyers, the avant-garde works have considerable attraction. Paintings by the Russian expressionists, who were contemporaries of the academic painters, fetched less money than works by the latter. On the expressionist side there was an interesting Vladimir Burdakov, "The Shady Avenue" (21 1/4 by 26 inches), dated 1913, which did not exceed \$940. We may assume it was bought in a large Ilya Mashkov, "Bathers" (53 by 33 inches), dated 1911, with strong yellows and mauves had more success at \$2,520.

In contrast, works by the Russian avant-garde often exceeded the prices estimated by Sotheby's. The two Kazimir Malevich works sold remarkably well. Lot 63, "Two Suprematist Compositions" (7 1/4 by 4 1/4 inches) was bought for \$8,240, a very high price—about twice the estimate—for a minute essay in charcoal. More surprisingly, Lubov Popova, little known in the West, also did well. Her interesting "Med. Veris" (13 1/2 by 19 3/4 inches), dated 1921, went to a New York gallery for \$3,600.

On the whole, interest in the sale never flagged. The chairman of Sotheby's board, Peter Wilson, himself conducted the auction. New York dealers acquired many of the better works. There were also a couple of German collectors and dealers from Germany and France. Significantly, books and printed works, connected with the Russian avant-garde movements, sold for very high prices. The Futurist manifesto by Gontcharova, Mikhail Larionov, Ivan Larionov and others went for \$720, twice the estimate.

Another indication of the upsurge of interest in Russian painting is the exhibition which has just opened at the Annely Juda Fine Art at Tottenham Court Road (just off Gower Street). The timing of the exhibition and of Sotheby's sale seems to have been a coincidence. And this suggests that a new vogue is about to start.

A rare bronze Benin head, described by Christie's experts as belonging to the so-called Middle Period, will be sold on July 7. None has been seen at auction this year and it might create a stir. On the following day another highly desirable item will come up for sale at Christie's: a superb pair of pistols by Boutet.

300 works inspired by African art at the Musée Cantini in Marseilles by students of the Academy of Aix-Marseille, with the guidance of the Musée Guimet, seem. The students, ages 15 to 20, have used materials familiar to them—lead, buttons, cork, shells and fishing nets. The exhibition previews to the press today at the Musée de l'Homme, Place de Trocadéro, Paris 16, and will continue through Sept. 15.

An exhibition of contempo-

rary Chinese porcelain and modern ceramics, 555 objects representing production in Communist China during the last three years, is on view in the summer of the Musée Guimet, 19, Avenue d'Antin, until July 12. Traditional objects decorated with such traditional motifs as flowers, fishes and landscapes are interspersed with decorative themes and objects which illustrate the teachings of Mao Tse-tung and tenets of the doctrine of social realism.

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## New Emphasis in the Mideast

Apart from the admirable appointment of Ambassador David Bruce to head the American delegation to the Paris peace talks, Mr. Nixon offered only further elucidation on his Vietnam approach in his television "conversation" Wednesday night. While there were some intriguing hints and implications tucked among the Cambodian victory claims, we would like to set that subject aside for another time and address ourselves to his much briefer remarks on the Mideast and to what struck us as a stunning new emphasis in American policy.

From his administration's previous focus on the Arab-Israeli dispute and on ways to soften and settle it, the President turned his attention almost completely to the possibility of a Soviet-American "collision" in the region. He based his turn not on an Arab threat to Israel (though he did not discount that) but on a Soviet threat to American strategic interests, which he detailed as Moscow's move into the eastern Mediterranean, Europe's and Japan's reliance on Mideast oil, the region's physical aspect as a "gateway" and "hinge of NATO." These American interests, he said in effect, can best be protected by supporting Israel, "maintaining the (regional) balance of power." In his view this necessitates American support of Israel:

"That is why as the Soviet Union moves in to support the U.A.R., it makes it necessary for the United States to evaluate what the Soviet Union does, and once that balance of power is upset, we will do what is necessary to maintain Israel's strength vis-à-vis its neighbors. Not because we want Israel to be in a position to wage war, that isn't it, but because that is what will deter its neighbors from attacking it."

Implicitly, as well as explicitly, Mr. Nixon delivered a sharp rebuttal to the many Americans who had wondered whether he was so distracted by Vietnam that he could not bring his own and the country's concentration to bear on what he takes to be

the more dangerous situation in a more important region, the Mideast. With this assertive and unmistakably plain statement of American purpose, the President has surely stilled those doubts. And of course, it is not only Americans but Russians and those Arabs hostile to the United States who must weigh the new administration stance. More tension doubtless lies ahead; slippage would seem to lie behind.

Mr. Nixon was surprisingly, almost gratuitously, critical of the Arabs: he called Egypt and Syria "aggressive," said some Arab states "want to drive Israel into the sea" and dismissed Palestinian commandos as "super-radicals." It is hard to imagine he would have spoken this way if he did not have reason to believe that the latest American peace "initiative," launched just a week ago, was already foundering. As much might have been surmised from President Nasser's harsh indirect greeting of it and from his quick trip to Moscow with a high-level military delegation. But Mr. Nixon may also have thought this is suggested by his statement that "the diplomacy is terribly difficult because Israel's neighbors have to recognize Israel's right to exist"—that the best way to bring about settlement is to convince Arabs that the alternative of defeating Israel in battle is closed to them. This is the Israeli thesis; it may now get a meaningful test.

The diplomatic effects apart, it seems likely that the President by his resolution has ended the wearing and unseemly public bargaining over the supply of planes to Israel. To pile so many American chips on a foreign country and then to deny it adequate means for its self-defense is obviously out of the question. So firmly has Mr. Nixon now tied this country to support of Israel and made this the central tenet of American Mideast policy, that it appears irrelevant to discuss any more whether planes will be sold or how many or precisely when.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Ambassador Bruce to Paris

Having drawn back from a wider confrontation in Indochina, President Nixon has taken an encouraging step toward reviving the Paris negotiations. His appointment of David K. E. Bruce to lead the United States delegation at the Paris peace talks is a useful advance.

This veteran diplomat, a former envoy to London, Paris and Bonn, is, as the President observed, "superbly qualified" for the difficult task of seeking a political accommodation to end the Indochina conflict. Mr. Bruce has the stature, the experience, the intelligence and the patient skill required. Given the "great flexibility in the conduct of his talks," which the President has promised, the new chief U.S. negotiator should be able to achieve a diplomatic breakthrough, if anybody can.

The President gave little indication of this necessary flexibility in his lengthy discourse Wednesday evening with three television network commentators. He expressed the conviction that the United States would now be negotiating from strength as a result of what he insists on regarding as a major military victory in Cambodia. He spoke of "saving 17 million people in South Vietnam from a Communist takeover" and revived

the specter of falling dominoes throughout Southeast Asia if the Vietnamese Communists should prevail.

In dwelling at length on the prospects for a political settlement through elections, which are unacceptable to the Viet Cong, Mr. Nixon appeared to pull back from an earlier helpful hint that political power might be fairly apportioned through some other method.

Mr. Bruce's instructions will have to be more realistic and less demanding if his mission is to have a chance for success. As Sen. Pell of Rhode Island observed in a remarkably candid floor address the other day, none of the choices available to the United States in Southeast Asia today is pleasant.

At least the President has taken a prudent step toward making any settlement more palatable by naming Mr. Bruce, a widely respected Democrat, as his chief negotiator. Mr. Nixon would be further strengthened in the difficult decisions for peace that lie ahead if he would accept the efforts of members of Congress of both parties to share with him the responsibility for disengagement from Southeast Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### 'Assessing Cambodia (Continued)

Only a diplomatic initiative of Washington aimed at liquidating the various Indochinese conflicts could have dispelled the uneasiness which the presidential decision of April 30 created even in circles close to the White House and in the State Department. But Mr. Nixon announced his intention to continue his military aid to Phnom Penh and to the various nations which are fighting or will be eager to fight in Cambodia, and the USAF will continue to intervene massively in Khmer territory.

The military and political strategy of Washington remains basically unchanged. The fighting will go on, as well as the support of the Saigon, Phnom Penh and Vietnamese governments. The South Vietnamese—and probably Thai—war effort will be financed by American taxpayers. And the United States is likely to find itself confronted with new difficulties if, as this is foreseeable, the involvement of Bangkok in

the conflict revives the activity of the Thai Communist guerrillas.

Thus the analysis submitted by Mr. Nixon is not different from the view frequently restated by his predecessor, Mr. Johnson. It ascribes to Hanoi the full responsibility for the Indochinese crises, disregards the local reasons for the uprisings, such as the weakness of the governments in power, and eludes the fundamental question of China's place in an overall settlement.

As frequently in the past, the White House now makes it known that new peace proposals might be transmitted to Hanoi. But it is hard to believe that Mr. Nixon privately disowns the long-term commitments which he officially made in Asia toward the capitals of anti-Communist countries.

The violence with which the North Vietnamese responded on Wednesday to his document on Cambodia permits the belief that the only dialogue now possible in Indochina is unfortunately that of arms.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 4, 1895

BERLIN—The Emperor, accompanied by a brilliant suite, will leave tomorrow for a cruise in Swedish waters, where he will remain during the whole month of July. Among his suite will be Count Philipp Eulenburg, his most intimate friend; Count Goertze, one of the most popular and brilliant members of the Court; and Herr von Kiderlen-Wachter. The Emperor has decided to devote his leisure to designing new types of warships.

### Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1920

PARIS—In the streets of Paris American and French flags floated together on public and private buildings as the symbol of the close union of the French and American peoples after the Great War. France as a whole seizes every opportunity to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the sister Republics; but yesterday Alsace and Lorraine, the restored provinces, stood out prominently. Their representatives came to the foot of Washington's statue in the Place d'Alsace and testified to Franco-American amity.



'National Security' Blanket

## The Real Soviet Answer

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—We have now received what is pretty sure to prove the most important part of the Egyptian answer—which really means the Soviet answer—to the great new American "peace initiative" in the Middle East.

The answer takes the form of a modified SAM-3, with electronics systems so radically improved that it really amounts to a brand new Soviet missile. The new missile has just made its ugly debut on the Suez front. In fact, considerable numbers of these new missiles have been swiftly deployed in prepared emplacements, on a line about ten miles to the west of the Suez Canal.

This was the real reason for the unprecedented loss, last Tuesday, of two Israeli Phantom jets with their entire crews. The mission of the Phantom's fliers was to destroy the newly occupied SAM-3 emplacements.

They were flying at altitude, in order to avoid the Soviet ack-ack guns that the Egyptians have also deployed along the canal in concentrations of extraordinary density. With the old-model SAM-2s, it was always safer to risk being hit by ack-ack in low-level flight. But with the new missiles this proved to be tragically untrue.

One must wait and see (and pray) while the Israelis seek a tactical-technical answer to the new Soviet missiles. Such answers are never found without men giving their lives to find them. At best, therefore, this will be a cruel business for the tiny Israeli Air Force.

At worst, no answer to the new Soviet missiles will be found by the Israelis—and this will be far more

terrible. If they cannot be destroyed or defeated, these new missiles can in fact give air protection to the entire Egyptian bank of the Suez Canal. With their known range of twenty miles, they are obviously deployed to do just that.

This will be a grim further stage in the process that began when Soviet pilots and Soviet SAM-3 missiles placed an effective air umbrella over the other 95 percent of Egypt's territory. Only a strip along the canal was then left as a "free zone," and this is why the Israeli Air Force has concentrated all its attacks within this narrow strip.

The strip along the canal bristles with Egyptian artillery, and it is crowded with Egyptian tanks and troops. Worse still, the Egyptians have been making desperate efforts to build fortified SAM-3 emplacements in this embattled strip. And one of the Israeli Air Force's primary missions has been to destroy these emplacements before they were ready for use.

### Beleaguered City

If no answer is found to these new Soviet missiles, they will also make it infinitely more costly to destroy the SAM-3 emplacements. And if the SAM-3s are ever put in the combination of their low-altitude capability with the new missiles' high-altitude accuracy, can too easily give the Soviet-Egyptian partnership nearly complete control of the air over the Suez Canal.

To see what all this can mean, think of a little city of the old times, strongly walled, with obviously brave men to man the walls, but heavily beleaguered by numerous and cruel enemies. Remorse-

lessly the enemies push the great battering ram forward, toward the city gates.

On the walls, the city's defenders make desperate efforts to destroy the huge shield—the "turtle shell," the Romans called it—that protects the battering ram and the men who operate it. But the shield is too strong for the city's defenders. The reading crash of the ram against the gates at length begins to resound through the little city's streets. And so that city's tale comes to its fated end.

In the present case, the "turtle shell" is the air umbrella that the Soviets have been giving to Egypt by stages, beginning with the arrival of the first SAM-3 missiles with Russian crews in early spring. The battering ram, of course, is the very large Egyptian force, with great superiority in numbers, in artillery and in tanks, that is deployed along the canal's Egyptian bank. And the battering ram will reach the gates, if and when control of the air over Suez passes to the Soviet-Egyptian partnership.

Since one classical comparison has already been made, perhaps another is in order. The emperor Nero merely fiddled while Rome burned. But here we have the U.S. Senate, wholly preoccupied with fiddle-faddling about Cambodia, where this country and its allies have given the senators great offense by scoring a major military success.

And while the U.S. Senate fiddle-faddles, Israel's peril deepens. By deepening Israel's peril, too, the Soviets come ever closer to holding the whole Middle East in fee. Now, in truth, Nero begins to look like a serious statesman.

## The Path to Europe

By Anthony Lewis

LUXEMBOURG.—As the talks began on enlargement of the Common Market, two men with vital roles on opposite sides were asked for their estimate of the prospects. They gave the same reply: the crisis will be not at the negotiating table in Brussels but in Britain—in British public opinion.

Underneath all the flowing phrases about Europe's destiny, that is the reality on everyone's mind. For the great enterprise of expanding the European Economic Community, in membership and in function, depends ultimately on Britain, and Edward Heath's new Conservative government goes into the negotiation without solid public support.

The last British opinion poll, published in March, showed 22 percent in favor of Britain's joining the EEC and 64 percent against. And it is not just the figures. Mr. Heath knows that he has a powerful voice against entry on his right, in Enoch Powell. And he may well find a large part of the Labor party objecting from his left.

### Persuading Britain

The poll figures can easily be explained away. Britain was twice humiliatingly excluded by General de Gaulle, and the public could hardly be expected to show enthusiasm for the market after that. After the second veto in 1967, moreover, the Labor government had to leave the propaganda field to anti-market players on British suspicion of foreigners.

But the explanation does not make the fact disappear: at this very moment that the six members of the Common Market are at last

agreed in wanting Britain in, the British need persuading. Food is the citizen's worry. He knows that prices are higher on the Continent for bread and butter and meat. If he is sophisticated, he knows also that the Common Market farm support system keeps prices up by putting high tariffs on imported food—and then makes members pay 90 percent of those tariffs to the Central Agricultural Fund. Because Britain is such a big food importer, her government says the transfers to the fund could mean a drain of \$1.5 billion a year on her balance of payments.

All that underlies the tough words of Anthony Barber, the top British negotiator, at the ceremonial opening session here in Luxembourg. Unless there is a "fair" solution to the farm financing problem, he said, the burden on the United Kingdom could not be sustained and no British government could contemplate joining.

What Mr. Barber really meant, it can be flatly said, was this: if you people want us in the community, you will have to help us with our opinion at home by making concessions. Specifically, you will have to change your agricultural financing system.

### The Six Dissent

But the Six do not see it that way. At all, Pierre Harmel of Belgium, speaking for them, said the community would not make changes in the existing rules. All the applicants could expect was transitional measures—a period of time for adjustment, which is just what the British say is not enough.

The community does not accept Britain's premise that the farm price system would be so costly to her. The Six say the British will simply have to buy more tariff-free food from inside an enlarged EEC—as the system is designed to encourage. President Pompidou of France said it that Britain cannot have one foot in the Common Market and one outside. France is not alone in that view.

The two viewpoints are not irreconcilable. They are opening negotiating positions, none the worse for being tough, or realistic, as the participants characterized them. There is still an atmosphere of astounded optimism among the existing members about the chance of success. But that, they say, depends in the end on the Heath government's convincing the great British public.

### Britain's Choice

Mr. Heath and his colleagues naturally want the best bargain they can get from the community. But they cannot expect the bargain to be good enough to swing British opinion alone. They will somehow have to regain the momentum of the argument internally. They will have to get the public past the illusion that life can go on as it is, comfortably, outside of Europe. The choice, rather, is between a Britain that is part of a growing community ten years hence and a Britain isolated and poor.

The unpleasant reality that Edward Heath of all people cannot forget is that Britain spurned the chance to be in the system at the beginning. The club was formed without her, and the rules made. Now she has another chance to join, surely the last, and she will have to be willing to pay the price.

## Bungling Disregard Of Political Reality

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—The suppressed anger experienced on June 24 by two formidable Republicans—Rep. Gerald Ford of Michigan, the House minority leader, and Elliot Richardson, the new Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW)—merely reflected the disorganization and political ineptitude that still infects the Nixon administration.

On that day, Ford was bluntly informed that in a few short hours President Nixon would veto the Hill-Burton hospital construction bill. Although Ford would have the impossible mission of trying to sustain the veto, this was the first he had heard that Mr. Nixon was even considering such action.

Even so, notification to Ford of the fact seemed to be actually more courteous treatment than that accorded to Richardson, whose department administers the Hill-Burton program. Around 5 o'clock that afternoon, an aide brought Richardson a dispatch hastily torn from a wire service ticker revealing that the President had just vetoed the bill.

Within seconds, Richardson was on the telephone to White House major-domo John Ehrlichman, informing him in cool Bostonian phrases that his treatment was intolerable. Similarly, Ford also told presidential aides they absolutely must consult with the House Republican leadership on future legislative matters to avert disaster.

Bungled congressional relationships are familiar in the Nixon administration. But the Hill-Burton veto exposed other equally chronic weaknesses: the isolation of the President, trusted staffers inexperienced in politics, and Mr. Nixon's surprising disregard for political reality.

### Finch in the Dark

Not only were the House Republican leadership and HEW ignored, but the President did not even confide his ex cathedra decision to Robert Finch, who was moved from HEW to be Mr. Nixon's right-hand man in the White House. The fact is that the Budget Bureau's veto recommendation (on purely fiscal grounds) was approved by Ehrlichman and transmitted to the President through Appointments Secretary H. R. (Bob) Haldeman without any outside advice permitted to intrude upon this closed circle.

Had Mr. Nixon availed himself of more politically conscious advisers, he would have avoided Thursday's humiliation when the House overrode the veto 279 to 98, and his own leaders were made to look like impotent simpletons.

## Letters

### Copping Out

Re the article on Webster's New World Dictionary of the American Dictionary (JULY 26). Mr. Guralnik might not sell a copy of his dictionary in Texas if certain "Anglo-Saxonisms" were included, but he knows Anglo-Saxonisms well. In Minnesota, New York or California, or any state. So why blame omission of the words on Texas? As for that matter I don't notice these words in even the Herald Tribune. And when is a cop out not a cop out because it happens to be unprofitable economically? Shouldn't the dictionary read: "Cop out: to back down on a principle... except in those cases where it costs money or profits to the one copping out..."

I believe I want more exactness and less prejudice from the editor of my next compendium.

Mr. Guralnik, lest you interpret this letter wrongly as one of ill will, let me wish you well with the dictionary, and assure you that I write because with your crack at Texas you asked for it.

JOHN MARSH  
A TEXAN.

### Cri du Cœur

Your editorial "Decision in Moscow" (JULY 1) is an honest cri du cœur for "restoration of order" in the Middle East. Yet, in all honesty, it raises in our mind two points:

First: We did not like very much your remark about "revolutionary" governments. One day, United States was at the helm of the "revolutionary" governments in the world. Why should you, then, object to this force evolving to the governments of the Middle East?

Secondly: You deplore the fact that while the United States "bears the burden of trying to evolve some acceptable solution," the Western European governments "which have far more at stake... have not been active in the pursuit of peace." With all due respect, I have to remind you of the efforts of the French government in this field. At least, they have freed themselves from the yoke of those Jewish pressure groups, that so much influenced the official American stance on the Middle East crisis. The only way open to President Nixon's administration is to come to that "even-handed policy," advised by his first envoy to the Middle East, Mr. Scrantom.

S. O. HASHIM,  
35 Av. Henri-Martin,  
Paris.

### More on Dudman

I am most grateful to your newspaper for printing the excellent series written by Richard Dudman on his capture by Cambodian guerrillas.

First, because this professional unbiased account is informative yet warmly written. Secondly, because in view of the criticism you will certainly receive from those readers who will not admit of a human feeling or motive in a Communist, you are to be all the more thanked for bringing these articles to your readers.

SUSAN WEISSER,  
Madrid.



## French Bank in Reorganization

## Tight Money Problems Surfacing in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth.

PARIS, July 3 (NYT)—Tight money is creating problems for business and financial enterprises in Europe just the way it has in the United States.

While watching developments closely, the European authorities are intent on maintaining their grip until inflation recedes. Businessmen are complaining about the stringency of the monetary measures, but as yet there have been no spectacular failures.

The money squeeze has hit France and Italy the hardest. One of the first casualties has appeared in France with a court-administered reorganization of a Paris merchant bank, Credit Vendôme, owned 26 percent by Samuel Montagu, the London banking house.

Short to Long

As was the Penn Central railroad, Credit Vendôme was weakened by feuds on its board of directors, but the fundamental reason for its difficulties was the rocketing cost of short-term money. It had been borrowing short-term to finance the long-term loans it had been making to customers.

Some banks in Italy have run into difficulties arising from speculation in lire. Continuing strikes and social disorder have spurred rumors of devaluation in the fall, rumors stoutly denied by the government.

The conditions in the foreign exchange market have intensified

the demand for spot (immediate delivery) lire, which because of continuing capital outflows has aggravated the problems of the banks in meeting their minimum reserve requirements.

While the money grip continues tight in West Germany and Switzerland, the financial institutions in these two countries have been attracting funds from abroad.

The German and Swiss central banks have been neutralizing the inflow, but even so the crunch is not as severe as in France and Italy.

France had lost an enormous amount of funds before its devaluation last August. Some, but not all, of the money has come back.

In Switzerland, there has been an easing of conditions since June when end-of-month "window dressing" created great demand for Swiss francs and resulting atmospheric levels for very short term lending rates.

French officials see no dangers in the present squeeze, though close attention is being paid to the rate of bankruptcies. The figures, through May, show a level no higher than in previous years.

Olivier Wormser, governor of the Banque de France, has just served notice that tough quantitative restrictions on credit will be maintained, despite increasingly vocal complaints from French business.

One reason is the notable lack of success so far in getting the rate of inflation down.

Mr. Wormser said in his annual report to President Georges Pompidou that the expansion of credit could not be kept within the required limits by relying on interest rates alone.

The government has however sought to ease the strain of the credit crunch in certain sectors: industrial and agricultural investment and export finance.

## Tax Moves To Be Asked By Schiller

BONN, July 3 (Reuters)—West German Economics Minister Karl Schiller has said tax measures to dampen the German economy are under discussion, the ministry announced here today.

Informed sources here said Mr. Schiller will propose two specific measures at Monday's special closed session of the cabinet.

They said he will suggest suspending for nine months or a year the special depreciation allowance for investment. The aim is to persuade industry to defer current investment plans and thus lessen the pressure on demand which is adding to already long order books.

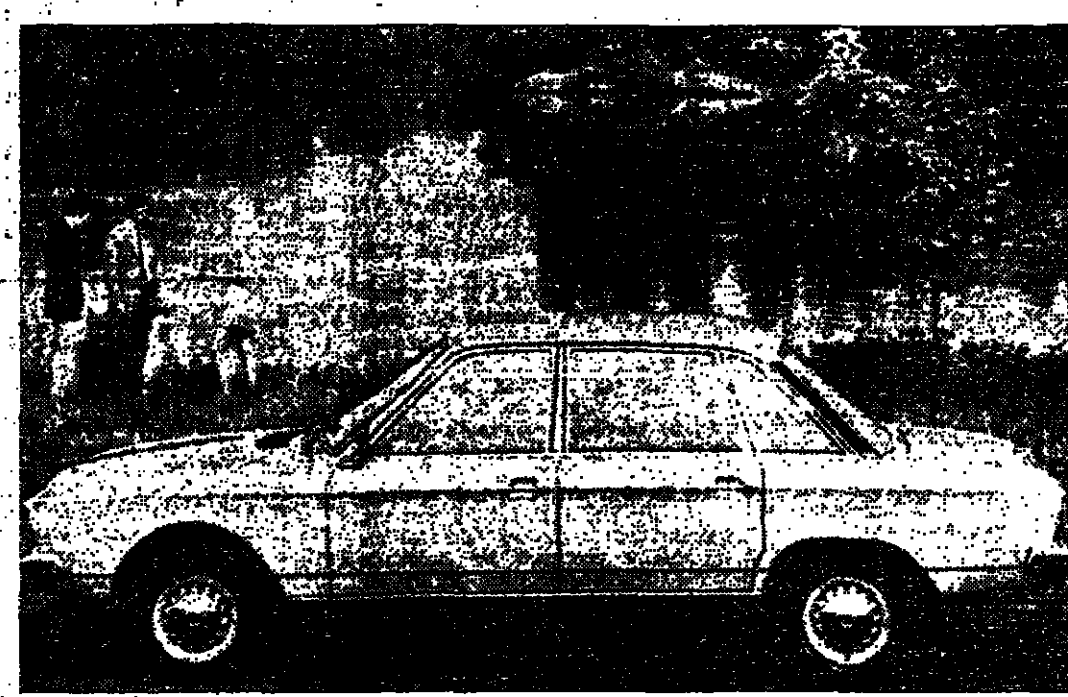
The sources said Mr. Schiller will also propose prepayment of taxes, whereby income and company taxes would be paid with a surcharge of probably 10 percent to be attributed to the taxpayer's account. This move would require the passing of a new law and would involve the recall of parliament from its summer recess.

A full cabinet meeting on Thursday will be the first point at which firm decisions could be reached. Meanwhile, the Economics Ministry reported today that the strains in the West German economy are still continuing.

In its quarterly report on development, the ministry says industrial demand increased only very slowly and was little removed from stagnation. Demand in May, however, was somewhat livelier.

Industrial production showed signs of strain after March as the rise in productivity slowed. Wages and salaries had combined their rise, however, so that wage costs per unit of production had risen sharply.

On prices, the ministry reported that the steep rise at the start of the year has flattened out in several important sectors, though it is uncertain whether this trend will go on.



TRADITION BREAKER—Air-cooled Volkswagen is going water-cooled in its new K-70 model, expected to be on sale in September for something around \$2,500. The model, unveiled yesterday, also sports front-wheel drive, a choice of 75 or 90 horsepower, and a top speed of 96 miles an hour. Exports are not expected before 1971.

## SEC Sets Public Hearings On Stock Trade Surcharge

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT)—The Securities and Exchange Commission said it will hold public hearings on continuing the special service charge on small stock deals but the charge will remain in effect temporarily.

The public hearings, due to begin a week from Monday, will deal first with the surcharge and then, a week later, with the proposed permanent increase in sales commissions proposed by the New York Stock Exchange.

The announcement yesterday was immediately praised by Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., N.J., and chairman of the Senate Securities subcommittee.

Public Interest

He said that hearings on the issue "will go a long way toward insuring that the public interest, as well as the interests of the securities industry, is served."

His counterpart in the House, Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., had also urged hearings.

The temporary service charge, which amounts to \$15 or half of the regular sales commission, whichever is smaller, was to have

## Slow-Paying Buyers Add To Cash Ills

By Alexander Auerbach

LOS ANGELES, July 3.—U.S. manufacturers and wholesalers are getting put through a cash squeeze by slow-paying business customers, and unless the trend changes it could lead to a serious shortage of cash among some of the largest companies in the nation.

That is the message in the statistics quarterly report of the Credit Research Foundation of Lake Success, N.Y., which looks into the credit and finance figures of its more than 500 member firms.

The yardstick used by the researchers is the number of days sales are outstanding (DSO), or the length of time it takes the manufacturer to get paid by its customer.

The figures refer only to inter-business sales, not consumer credit.

"In the largest quarterly increase of recent years," the report notes, manufacturers' DSO jumped two and one-tenth days during the first 90 days of 1970, to a new high of 44.8 days.

In effect, the manufacturer is acting as a bank for his customers. This has always been the case to some extent, of course, as producers extended credit to customers.

But the 11.4 percent increase in DSO over the last year, says the report, "indicates a dramatic change in the velocity and volume of inter-business financing. Unless checked, it can lead to a serious impairment of cash availability."

Hardest hit by the stretchout in repayment periods are manufacturers of farm machinery, who may see 108 days by before a typical bill is paid. Next is printing and publishing, with 88.5 days, and office equipment, 78.2 days.

Tobacco producers, by contrast, wait only 18.7 days before their bills are paid.

Along with the rise in DSO, reports the foundation, has gone an increase in accounts past due.

Current receivables for manufacturers stood at 78.9 percent of the total on March 31, while a year earlier 82.3 percent were being paid on time.

Accounts more than 90 days past due on March 31 stood at 3.5 percent, up from 2.9 percent a year ago and 3.1 percent only three months earlier.

Wholesalers have also seen a rise in past-due bills. Current accounts on March 31 were 83.8 percent of the total, down from 85.8 percent 90 days earlier and down from 74.1 percent a year earlier. Wholesalers' accounts more than 90 days past due stood at 6.1 percent, up from 5.6 percent 90 days earlier and 4.2 percent a year earlier.

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## Pacific Plan Set By International Bank Consortium

LOS ANGELES, July 3 (Reuters).—Seven banks from around the world have formed Euro-Pacific Finance Corp. Ltd., United California Bank, Frankfurt (10 percent), St. Germaine de Banque, Brussels (10 percent) and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Amsterdam (10 percent).

Banks in the association are Commercial Bank of Australia (25 percent interest), Midland Bank, London (17.5 percent), Fuji Bank, Tokyo (15 percent), United California Bank (12.5 percent), Deutsche Bank, Frankfurt (10 percent), St. Germaine de Banque, Brussels (10 percent) and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, Amsterdam (10 percent).

Euro-Pacific Finance, expected to begin business in the latter half of this year, will provide financial facilities and services for enterprises in the Pacific basin area.

Cash Flow

GENEVA, July 3 (Reuters).—IOS said here today that according to provisional figures its net negative cash flow last month fell to \$38 million from \$88 million in May.

The company said total fees sales stood at \$110 million, down from \$117 million in May, but fund policy liquidations dropped to \$88 million from \$128 million.

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They were issued last autumn at \$10 each.

## Banking Data Shows

## Effects of Liquidity Squeeze Showing Up on Wall Street

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT).—The cumulative effects of the liquidity squeeze in Wall Street were clearly evident during the week ended Wednesday, banking figures published yesterday showed.

Borrowings of finance companies at the major New York City banks shot up \$473 million as some of these concerns experienced difficulty in refunding commercial paper (which normally matures in large amounts at midyear) that came due during the week.

Large certificates of deposit issued by the same banks jumped \$420 million. Last week, the Federal Reserve lifted the rate ceilings on such deposits maturing in 30 to 89 days to allow the banks to bid for funds to make loans to cover such paper maturities.

Yields on U.S. Treasury bills, generally considered to be the safest investments in the money market, dropped markedly as short-term investors looked for a haven in the money storm.

Meanwhile, the over-all pace of monetary expansion continued to slow, as has been the case for the last several weeks. Informed bankers estimated, on the basis of preliminary data, that the nation's money supply grew at a 4 percent annual rate during the first half of 1970.

If this estimate proves to be correct, it would mean that the Fed—despite some sharp upward and downward swings in monetary growth in the last six months—was very close to its announced goal of producing "modest" or "moderate" growth in bank credit and money.

The liquidity squeeze in the money market appeared to have been highly selective. For example, General Motors Acceptance Corp., the largest finance company, said its bank borrowings on June 30 were the lowest for that date in the last ten years. CIT Financial, No. 2, said it had no bank borrowings at all.

But a somewhat smaller company—which asked not to be identified—said its borrowings on June 30 were \$270 million, "about \$100 million" higher than on the year-earlier date.

Selectivity in the commercial pa-

per market showed clearly in the rates being posted by the large finance companies. General Motors, for example, has been posting a rate of 7.5 percent on notes maturing in 30 to 89 days, while other major companies are having to pay 8.125 percent.

In its report, the Fed said the money supply had averaged \$203.4 billion in the four weeks ended June 24, which was equal to a 6.4 percent rate of increase in the three months ended then. In the last six months, the money supply increased at a 4.8 percent annual rate, while in the last year the rate of increase was 2.4 percent.

At the same time, Henry Rosenfeld Industries, a dress manufacturer, filed a Chapter XI petition listing liabilities of \$533,400 and assets of \$502,300.

These developments on the bankruptcy front yesterday were the latest in a series of large or well-known companies that have come to public attention recently.

The biggest company in the news lately has been Penn Central, whose railroad subsidiary filed June 21. Also last month, Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America, and Dolly Madison Industries filed petitions under Chapter X of the act.

Under Chapter XI, the debtor remains in possession of its business assisted by a court-appointed creditors committee, while Chapter X provides for the appointment of a trustee to operate the firm.

Two More U.S. Firms Announce Bankruptcy Plans

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT).—Milo Electronics Corp., listed on the American Stock Exchange, plans to file a Chapter XI petition for arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act.

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## European Money Markets Still Nervous About Dollar

PARIS, July 3 (NYT).—The flow of dollars into West Germany, a sign both of weakness of the dollar and strength of the mark, has slowed to a trickle, but an air of nervousness lingers over the exchange markets.

"The dollar is suspect," one Zurich dealer said. And an official of one industrialized country warned that "this is something that can lead on itself."

Frankfurt authorities acted on Wednesday to neutralize the dollar inflow by raising minimum reserve requirements of the commercial banks. This could lead to even tighter money in Germany, and, in turn, to even more dollar conversions into marks.

Frankfurt said the Bundesbank absorbed more than \$400 million the day they raised the requirements.

Dollar lending rates have been falling slightly in Europe, reflecting the somewhat easier conditions in the U.S. money market.

But as dollar rates decline in Europe, bankers said, it becomes more attractive to shift out of dollars into the strong European currencies such as marks or Swiss francs.

Market Nervousness

The current market nervousness has not affected the French franc, devalued 11 months ago, even though France is presently experiencing a rate of inflation even higher than the United States.

French prices rose at an annual rate of 6.5 percent in June, while wages rose by 12 percent in the first quarter.

The devaluation, coming two months before the upward revaluation of the mark, sharply improved terms of trade for France and brought a reflux of funds, enabling the Bank of France to repay all the nation's short-term debts.

The franc is still protected by exchange controls, however.

The move into marks has been partly provoked by discussions

## Vacuum Takes the Spotlight in U.S.

By Lee Edson

NEW YORK (NYT).—High vacuum—the environment of outer space—is now playing an increasingly important role on earth by helping to produce everything from instant freeze-dried coffee to fast computers.

According to recent U.S. industry estimates, high vacuum represents a \$100-million-a-year industry in equipment alone.

High vacuum is not to be confused with the relatively low or "rough" vacuum found in vacuum cleaners and vacuum packs which produce one-half to one-tenth of the atmospheric pressure.

The pressure inside a high vacuum chamber is a hundred billion times or more lower. In an environment, scores of processes are liberated from the interference of air molecules. Products become pure, because air doesn't contaminate them, gases escape and water leaps into vapor more rapidly.

Major Change Noted

The large-scale commercial harnessing of this contained nothingness has generated a train of consumer goodies not available before.

A striking success is freeze-dried coffee, which first appeared about a year and a half ago. General Foods and Nestlé have been expanding their coffee facilities ever since the freeze-drieds were first market-tested.

The freeze-dry process was invented in the nineteen-thirties and first used during World War II to prepare large amounts of pure plasma, and penicillin which could be kept indefinitely without loss of potency.

The basic process consists of freezing the substance and "drawing off" the water as vapor under very low pressure by means of special pumps.

Other Experiments

The food industry has also experimented with chicken, beefsteak and shrimp, among others. At the present time most freeze-dried foods end up on Army canteen lines in Vietnam or in emergency depots.

They involve less weight than other prepared foods and are easier to transport. The astronauts have their own menu of freeze-dried food for use in space where lightness really counts.

For tropical fish fanciers, the Japanese have produced freeze-dried "worms," which the fish seem to relish as much as the live variety.

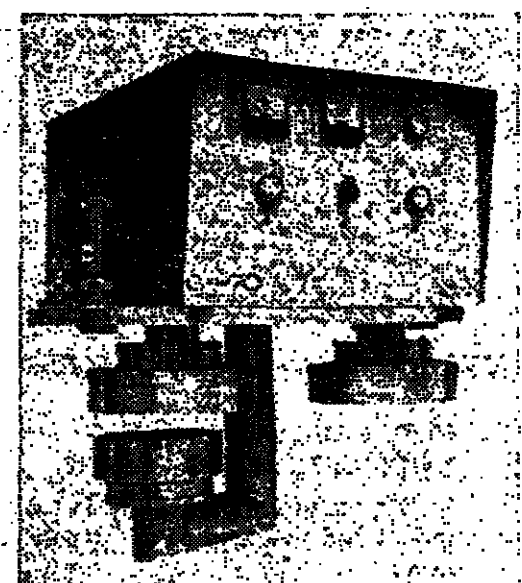
Outside the food line the most intriguing application of freeze drying is in technology. Rolland Hower, who pioneered the process at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, has been able to freeze-dry almost every kind of animal, from a spider to a fox. Some institutions are freeze-drying human organs and animal specimens for use in classrooms.

The new vacuum technology is by no means limited to freeze-drying. In the atomic-bomb project of World War II, other kinds of vacuum techniques were developed to separate uranium isotopes. In the postwar era, industry applied these remarkable systems to commercial distillation and evaporation.

Gas pumps and associated equipment improved, vacuum found its way into many other kinds of processing.

In the multi-billion-dollar metals industry, vacuum became a regular feature of all kinds of processing and refining. Specialty steels for the hulls of atomic submarines could not have been made effectively without special vacuum furnaces; the vacuum helps remove gases and other impurities and creates a stronger steel.

Today, more than 5 percent of the nation's steel output is processed in vacuum. Other metals,



THE SPITTERER—Cooke Vacuum Products has developed this Concept 70 model vacuum machine with a "spitting" system designed to aid in metallic coating.

notably copper, aluminum and some exotics, when needed in pure form, are also refined in vacuum.

Today, almost any substance from paper to plastic can be metallized: coated with a thin metallic film on the substrate, as it is called, under high vacuum.

Products range from costume jewelry to the shimmering legs of the Apollo-12 lunar lander. The LM's legs were covered with aluminum-mylar—made by depositing aluminum vapor on a well-known Du Pont plastic. The total wrapping is four thousandths of an inch thick.

Optical scientists looking for glasses and lenses with special virtues have found striking answers in vacuum technology. Buildings, for instance, use coated window glass that is both transparent and heat reflective, and an aluminum-coated mirror will reflect ordinary light, but allow heat rays to slip through. Such mirrors are useful in movie projectors, where intense light could be used without burning the film.

Vacuum is also one of the major keys to the success of microelectronics, the science of Lilliputian circuitry. Thousands of circuits and their interconnections can now be vacuum-deposited in layers on a chip of silicon smaller than the head of a thumbtack, yet capable of doing the work of a roomful of old-fashioned vacuum-tube circuitry.

Space chambers for the simulation of outer space have helped engineers test different products. Conventional greases and oils would evaporate in space, so such new lubricants as molybdenum disulfide, silicones, phenylether and various dry lubricants for both long and short space missions have been developed.

Finally, vacuum technology has inspired a new generation of scientific instruments for research. Electron microscopes, one of the oldest medical users of vacuum, have been joined in recent years by such complex devices as mass spectrometers and low energy diffraction apparatus used to study cells and other small biological components in blood and tissue.

The current intense search for the cause of cancer has led heavily on instruments dependent on vacuum technology.

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## IOS Reports Reshuffling In Germany

MUNICH, July 3 (AP).—Investors Overseas Services Ltd. has reorganized its West German operation in line with decisions taken at the annual IOS meeting in Toronto, the German branch announced today.

The announcement said IOS German sales and direction would be operated by a new company, Orbis Finanz GmbH, headed by Victor Ennappel Preusser, a Munich lawyer who had worked for IOS in Germany and was elected to the IOS board of directors in Toronto this week.

Board Dissolved

The previous German board has been dissolved, IOS said. It had been headed by Erich Mendel, a former vice-chancellor of West Germany.

The announcement said IOS would have greater independence under the new arrangement that also would open the possibility of taking in partners. It said cooperation negotiations were underway with various other firms, but did not elaborate.

Cash Flow

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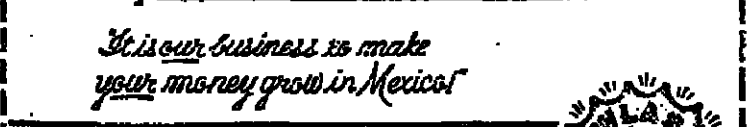
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## NASA to Re-Bid Contract Let to GE

By Robert A. Wright  
 LOS ANGELES, July 3 (NYT).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has announced that it will re-open bidding on a contested \$50 million satellite project awarded this spring to General Electric.

GE's competitor, Fairchild Hiller Corp., had charged that NASA gave GE preferential treatment and had allowed some of Fairchild's proprietary development to fall into GE's hands.

After a month-long study by the General Accounting Office, Controller General Elmer B. Staats last night upheld Fairchild Hiller's contention.

In a letter to NASA administrator, Thomas O. Paine, Mr. Staats said that the "proposed award to GE should be reconsidered." NASA selected GE for the contract to build two experimental communications satellites on April 8.

Mr. Staats' letter to Mr. Paine said: "It is our opinion that the established award selection procedures were not followed and that the procedures which were followed were defective."

"Under the circumstances," the

letter added, "we think that the proposed award to GE should be reconsidered. We recognize that the present posture of the procurement is such that arguments can be made as to the form such reconsideration should take. At this point in time we believe this decision should be made by your agency, taking into consideration the defects in the prior negotiations as set forth in this letter."

A GE spokesman said the company had not had time to study the letter and would have no immediate comment.

In its complaint over the loss of the award, Fairchild Hiller told Mr. Staats that "if such irregularities are allowed to go unchecked, the smaller, financially responsible,

aggressive contractor with significant technical expertise in cost advantages will be continually precluded from major program awards due to the sheer size, program history and economic clout of the giants in each field of government contracting."

Fairchild's Claims

Fairchild Hiller claimed that: "NASA distributed to its technical evaluators Fairchild's final proposal before the submission of GE's final proposal, thereby providing its competitor an opportunity to learn Fairchild's price before the competitor had to submit its proposal."

"NASA permitted GE to submit its final revised proposal one week later than the deadline the agency had set."

"GE was allowed to submit technical changes in its final revised proposal, notwithstanding NASA's own instructions to the contrary."

"During the proposal submission in the evaluation process, numerous technical innovations originally proposed by Fairchild were 'transferred' and ultimately became part of its competitor's proposal."

Fairchild's technical and price proposals were superior, the firm said. "Its competitor's alleged final price reduction resulted from a proposed change in accounting approach and does not represent a real saving," Fairchild contended.

IT&T Acquires

Holland's ZABM

UTRECHT, July 3 (Reuters).—N.V. Zwoleche Algemeene Belegings Mij. (ZABM) has announced here that it has been taken over by International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (ITT), but gave no financial details.

ZABM, a non-quoted company, owns N.V. Zwoleche Algemeene Verzekering Mij., an indemnity insurance company. Premium income of its insurance company last year totalled nearly 31 million guilders (\$8.6 million) and its net profit amounted to 2.7 million.

## Japan to Study Super Version Of Supertanker

TOKYO, July 3 (Reuters).—Japanese experts are to look into feasibility of building a one million deadweight ton tanker, to prepare for the coming era of super-mammoth vessels.

The ministry of transport said today it had asked the Transport Technical Council, an advisory body, to review problems involved.

## Who's in Charge? Corporate Chiefs' Profile

By James Brown

PARIS, July 3.—The chief executives of a major corporation in the United States is, on average, younger, better qualified for his job and from a lower social level than his European counterpart.

In more cases the U.S. executive has reached the top post by merit, and his pay scale starts where that of his European counterpart ends. But he gets to the top later in life, and is required to quit sooner.

These are the broad findings of a survey carried out by the European Business Journal, which aimed at a comparative profile of leading U.S. and European chief executive officers in business.

The survey encompassed an investigation of the background environment and personal and professional characteristics of the chief executives of the 500 largest enterprises in Britain, France, Germany and Italy, and the 250 largest in Belgium and Holland (Britain for the purpose of the survey). The data obtained was compared with similar data from a U.S. survey of presidents of the largest 492 U.S. corporations.

The survey says that its findings must be assessed in the light of a 70 percent return rate in the U.S. survey—only 24 percent of the European company presidents bothered to reply. But, it adds, this is in itself a significant pointer toward cultural attitudes toward surveys and general research on opposite sides of the Atlantic.

Bag-to-Riches

The rags-to-riches story emerges in the survey as more a fact in the United States than it is in Europe.

There is evidence of a definite trend toward a more "open society" in the United States, where 22 percent of top U.S. corporate chiefs began their working lives in menial jobs, against less than 6 percent in Europe.

Across Europe three out of four top executives were born in well-

## North Sea Find Spurs Nationalism Norwegians Dream of Bonanza From Oil

OSLO, July 3 (NYT).—The Norwegian government, feeling these days rather like the cat that has got at the cream, is planning greater participation in exploring and exploiting an apparently enormous supply of offshore oil.

Such a supply was indicated on June 2 when a group led by Phillips Petroleum Co. of Bartlesville, Okla., announced that it had discovered a "giant oil field" in the Norwegian sector of the North

Sea. Production decisions await the completion of further drilling this summer.

The field is about 185 miles southwest of Stavanger, Norway, and 200 miles east of Aberdeen, Scotland, near the British sector of the North Sea.

Nine international groups have been licensed by the Norwegian government since 1965 to explore the waters off Norway's southwest coast. Although some two dozen wells have been put down since 1966, only Phillips has made a commercial discovery. Also has

found only traces of oil in about ten tries.

National Interests

However, on the expectation that further discoveries will be made, the Norwegian government is moving to assert national interests. Already, it has imposed what oil men say are the stiffest terms anywhere for offshore exploitation. The licensing agreements give the government 10 percent of the gross income in royalties and 45 percent of net income in taxes. This works out to about 56 percent of net income.

In addition, under licenses granted in 1969, the government retains the option to take an equity interest in certain projects. It has also imposed an extra profits tax ranging up to 17 percent on the bigger companies, such as Esso and Phillips, so that once the companies have amortized their heavy investments, the government could be receiving the equivalent of 73 percent of gross revenue.

However, even such an intake for the Norwegian Treasury has failed to satisfy some nationalists who argue that Norway is in effect giving away its natural resources to foreigners.

Brunt of Expenses

There is only limited Norwegian participation in the nine groups now operating. In the view of some oil men here, Norwegian companies are letting the big international concerns bear the brunt of early exploration costs and prove the potential before committing large shares of Norwegian capital.

The discovery of oil on Europe's doorstep has raised the vision of perhaps lessened dependence on politically erratic supplies from the Middle East and Africa. For Norway, the discovery has created the vision more of flowing money than of flowing oil.

There is some question of whether the oil will be landed in Norway, partly because of high-cost technical obstacles in crossing the Norwegian Trench, a geological valley ten miles wide and 2,000 feet deep just off the southwest coast.

Little Market

Another barrier is economic. Norway, with only 3.8 million people and almost totally oriented to cheap hydro-electric power, offers little market. Some experts think the oil could better go to Britain or West Germany by way of Denmark.

However, one government expert said: "We could decide that we would require the oil to be landed here in the national interests. We might like to have the refineries, petrochemicals and shipping as well as the production royalties. We could always use the new industries."

## Bayer Sues National Distillers

COLOGNE, West Germany, July 3 (Reuters).—Farbenfabriken Bayer AG said today it had filed a civil action against National Distillers and Chemical Co. charging that the process now used at the latter's plant in Harris County, Texas, infringes a Bayer-U.S. patent.

The complaint, filed in the federal district court of Houston, Texas, asks the court to enjoin National Distillers to abstain from continued infringement of the Bayer patent covering a process for the manufacture of vinyl acetate, as well as damages for past infringement.

In November 1969, National Distillers filed a patent infringement action against Celanese Corp., which produces vinyl acetates in its Clear Lake, Texas, plant as a licensee of Bayer.

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(Case history actual averages—1960-1970)

INCOME	Average annual profit	24.3% net
CAPITAL GROWTH	Reinvested profits 10 years	652%
Outlook		Higher

For full, easy-to-understand information and prospectus

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"The Shipowners Fund"  
 P.O. Box 341 Luxembourg  
 C. S. Bech, Secretary  
 25 rue de Bragance, Lux. TEL. 472-764  
 (Cable: Shipownersfund Lux)

All inquiries treated in strictest confidence.

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# THE SHIPOWNERS FUND

managed by  
 "THE SHIPOWNERS FUND" INC. N. ONASSIS, Chairman/President

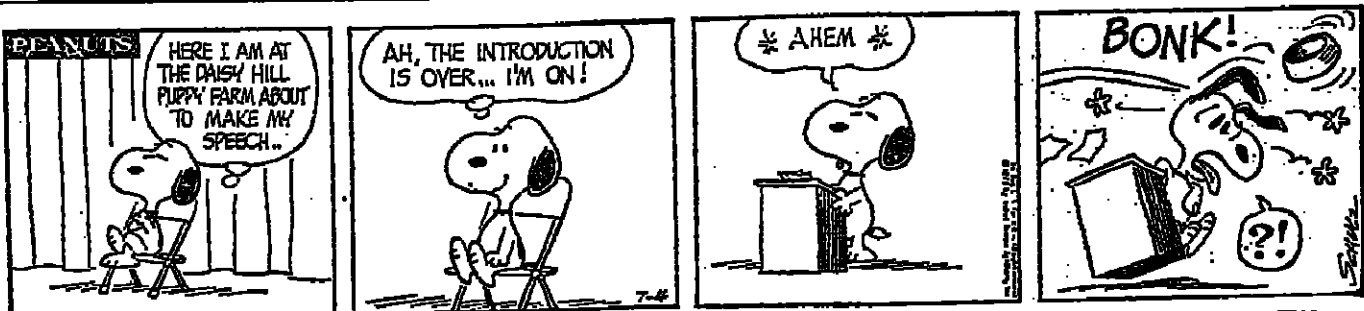
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PEANUTS



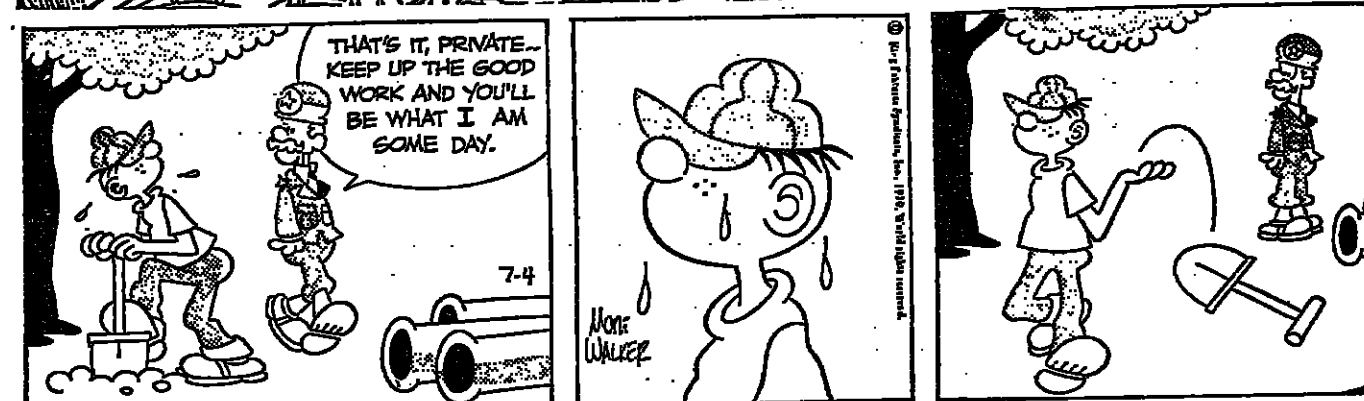
B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DEAN'S THE MENACE



Happy Birthday, USA!

JUMBLE - that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THE JUMBLE GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer Monday)

Jumbles: DUNCE WAGER SCRIBE VERMIN

Answer: This can produce a tight kind of feeling - A SCREWDRIER

ACROSS	DOWN
1 My Gal and other	27 West of peer
2 Panama city	28 Golf place
3 April resort	29 Ring
4 Tatum city	30 Rose of
5 Quality	31 Pie
6 Well's	32 Pie
7 Diet	33 General's wife
8 Like some beds	34 Danish weight
9 Maudie	35 Maudie
10 Maudie	36 Twin book
11 Maudie	37 Maudie
12 Maudie	38 Maudie
13 Maudie	39 Maudie
14 Maudie	40 Maudie
15 Maudie	41 Maudie
16 Maudie	42 Maudie
17 Maudie	43 Maudie
18 Maudie	44 Maudie
19 Maudie	45 Maudie
20 Maudie	46 Maudie
21 Maudie	47 Maudie
22 Maudie	48 Maudie
23 Maudie	49 Maudie
24 Maudie	50 Maudie
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54 Maudie	80 Maudie
55 Maudie	81 Maudie
56 Maudie	82 Maudie
57 Maudie	83 Maudie
58 Maudie	84 Maudie
59 Maudie	85 Maudie
60 Maudie	86 Maudie
61 Maudie	87 Maudie
62 Maudie	88 Maudie
63 Maudie	89 Maudie
64 Maudie	90 Maudie
65 Maudie	91 Maudie
66 Maudie	92 Maudie
67 Maudie	93 Maudie
68 Maudie	94 Maudie
69 Maudie	95 Maudie
70 Maudie	96 Maudie
71 Maudie	97 Maudie
72 Maudie	98 Maudie
73 Maudie	99 Maudie
74 Maudie	100 Maudie

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS: 1. SAIL, 2. SAIL, 3. SAIL, 4. SAIL, 5. SAIL, 6. SAIL, 7. SAIL, 8. SAIL, 9. SAIL, 10. SAIL, 11. SAIL, 12. SAIL, 13. SAIL, 14. SAIL, 15. SAIL, 16. SAIL, 17. SAIL, 18. SAIL, 19. SAIL, 20. SAIL, 21. SAIL, 22. SAIL, 23. SAIL, 24. SAIL, 25. SAIL, 26. SAIL, 27. SAIL, 28. SAIL, 29. SAIL, 30. SAIL, 31. SAIL, 32. SAIL, 33. SAIL, 34. SAIL, 35. SAIL, 36. SAIL, 37. SAIL, 38. SAIL, 39. SAIL, 40. SAIL, 41. SAIL, 42. SAIL, 43. SAIL, 44. SAIL, 45. SAIL, 46. SAIL, 47. SAIL, 48. SAIL, 49. SAIL, 50. SAIL, 51. SAIL, 52. SAIL, 53. SAIL, 54. SAIL, 55. SAIL, 56. SAIL, 57. SAIL, 58. SAIL, 59. SAIL, 60. SAIL, 61. SAIL, 62. SAIL, 63. SAIL, 64. SAIL, 65. SAIL, 66. SAIL, 67. SAIL, 68. SAIL, 69. SAIL, 70. SAIL, 71. SAIL, 72. SAIL, 73. SAIL, 74. SAIL, 75. SAIL, 76. SAIL, 77. SAIL, 78. SAIL, 79. SAIL, 80. SAIL, 81. SAIL, 82. SAIL, 83. SAIL, 84. SAIL, 85. SAIL, 86. SAIL, 87. SAIL, 88. SAIL, 89. SAIL, 90. SAIL, 91. SAIL, 92. SAIL, 93. SAIL, 94. SAIL, 95. SAIL, 96. SAIL, 97. SAIL, 98. SAIL, 99. SAIL, 100. SAIL.

# BOOKS

## BALDUR'S GATE

By Eleanor Clark. Pantheon. 367 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Joyce Carol Oates

AT the center of this large, lively, crowded novel by the author of "Home and a Villa" and "The Oysters of Locmariaquer," is the puzzling Baldu Blake, a sculptor, a redeemed alcoholic, a catalyst who sets in motion catastrophic social and personal events, and finally a victim. He is redeemed from a life of senseless waste by a rather naive young woman, only to become so mixed up in an ill-fated realistic venture—Blake's Acres—that he turns briefly to alcohol again and is destroyed. His visionary gate winds up, in one of its experimental forms, in the town dump.

profound discoveries about the nature of art (though Baldu's remarks are always interesting) or of the novel (though one of the characters pronounces, flatly, the death of the novel).

Eva, a young woman of 31, has suffered from a lifelong failure to integrate the parts of her soul. She is evidently a beautiful woman, once Baldu's model for his more traditional pieces of sculpture, and her restless interior consciousness tells us that she is sensitive and intelligent; but her life consists of one mistake after another, an almost suicidal attachment to men whom she cannot love and who can be relied upon to hurt her. Jack Fryden, whom she apparently loves very much, for he is the acting out of a role?—Eva herself heavily knows), abandons her once to marry a negligible woman, and then, years later, abandons her again to marry—the very same woman (whom he had divorced in the meantime). At the end of the novel Eva is alone, having been left by her husband and son, mourning Baldu, who was brought out of his obscurity by her and whose sudden death brings about the end of an era in Jordan.

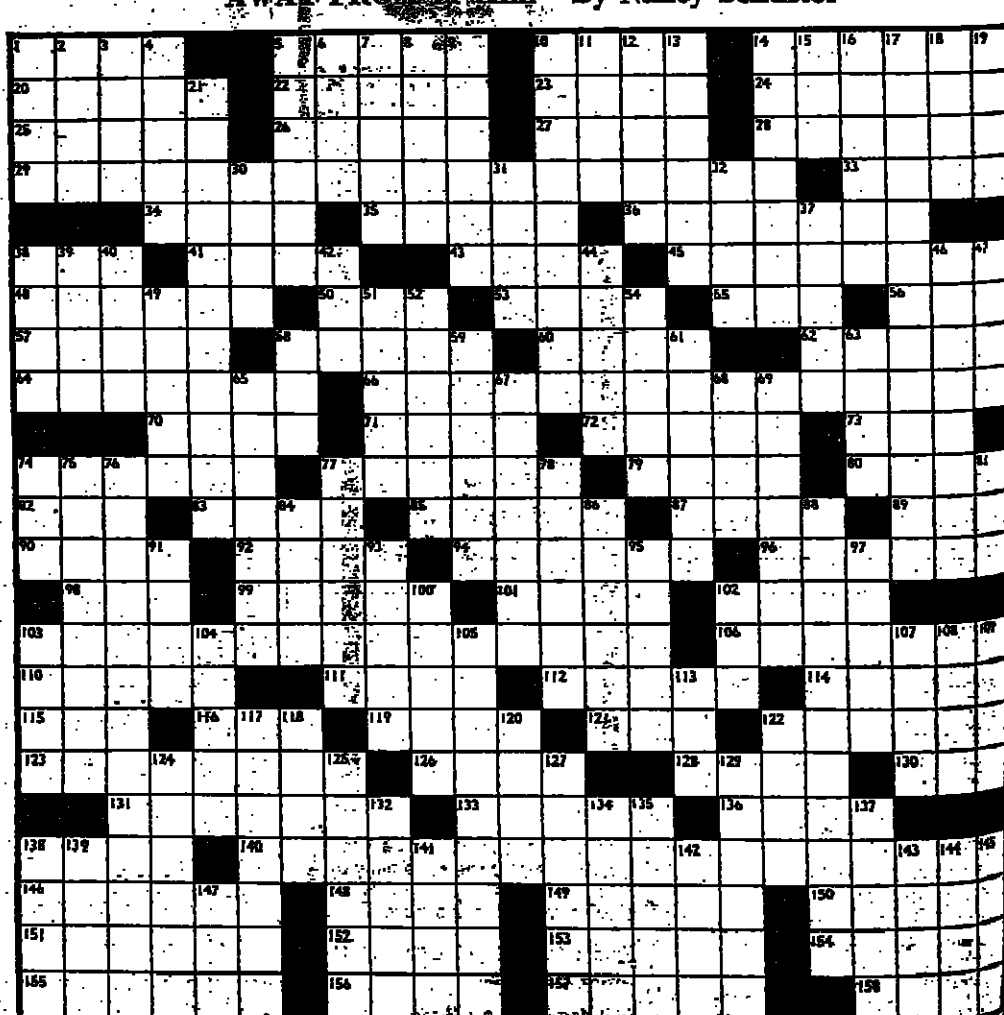
Eva's relationship with Baldu is not clear. Nor is her trivial, rather vulgar surface being explicable in terms of her deeper, more lyric being—a problem of personality that does not seem adequately explained even by the ugliness of Eva's past (her mother's public debauchery and subsequent suicide; her handsome brother's homosexual degeneracy and death) or her present bad luck. The failure of integration of levels—past and present and future—is, perhaps, one of the themes of this novel: the failure of the New England past to adapt itself intelligently and aesthetically to a more vigorous present and a future that, to judge from the actions of Jordan's youth, promises to be insane.

In spite of many distracting details, and pages of fantasy that intrude upon an already crowded narrative, "Baldu's Gate" is a solid accomplishment. One is left with unanswered questions and with a desire to know more about its people—perhaps the highest compliment one can pay to a novelist who, after all, is not obliged to satisfy all our demands.

(Joyce Carol Oates is the author of "Them," the novel that won the National Book Award this year. She wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.)

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

AWAY FROM THE WALL—By Nancy Schuster



DOWN

13 Sun of West

14 ultra

15 Scuffed

16 Plumber

17 Mug shot of a kid

18 Miles Adams

19 Rival of Miles

20 Accumbent

21 To avoid

22 Shaved mare

23 Paper machine

24 Lover's Frolic

25 Woman with

26 Friend of

27 March 7, 1970

28 Legend

29 L. Tree

30 Chaplain's strip

31 Lady of the waves

32 Star of store

33 Repeatedly

34 River of north

35 English

36 Charles name

37 Tour offering

38 English

39 Judge's Word

40 V.I.P. in France

41 Rebeck

42 L. Tree

43 Chaplain's strip

44 Lady of the waves

45 Star of store

46 Repeatedly

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97 Star of store

98 Repeatedly

99 River of north

100 English







